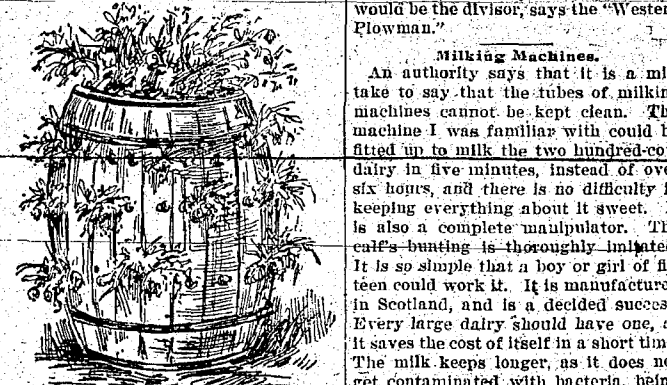




FARMERS

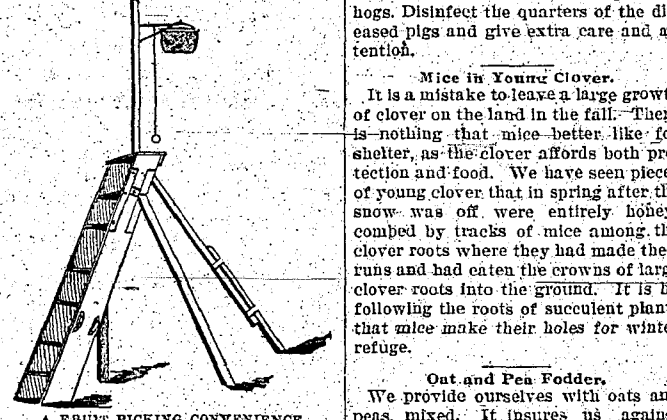
Strawberries in a Barrel.
A novel method of growing strawberries is suggested, which is adapted to gardens of very limited area. Take a barrel and bore inch holes through the side eight inches apart and in rows four inches apart, alternating in the rows. The plan is to set a strawberry plant in each hole, roots inside, of course. The process of planting is to fill the barrel with earth level with the lowest row of holes, then put in this row of plants and



NOVEL STRAWBERRY BED

fill with earth to the next row, etc. A tilling, say of three inches in diameter, is put in the center of the barrel from near the bottom to above the top, and into this is poured water and liquid manure for irrigation and fertilizing. Such a barrel would require about one hundred and thirty-five plants, and it is said it has produced as high as five bushels of berries.—Horticulturist.

A Convenient Ladder.
A little forethought during the leisure hours of the winter season will provide many a useful implement for the farmer and gardener. During fruit season it is almost impossible to have a superabundance of ladders for gathering fruit. The ladder portrayed here, with rests on five bearings, three of them adjustable as to length and position, and easily adapted to all inequalities of surface, perfectly secure and



A FRUIT PICKING CONVENIENCE.

portable. A foot ladder weighs about 40 pounds. The crane, or basket and hook holder, rotates, or may be shifted to either side of the operator; will support 30 pounds of fruit in a basket with ease, and the legs all fold in when required. The object is to provide a safe stand, and at the same time increase the facilities of the operator in picking fruit, pruning trees, etc., giving him the full use of both hands and placing the basket within easy reach of the same, thereby saving time in transporting the fruit from the tree to the basket. The fruit can also be handled with less damage from bruising, and it will therefore bring more money.—Farm and Home.

Young Trees Are Best.
The question is often asked: "Will not the continued planting of peach trees ruin the business?" Experts say no. "There are," says Central States Fruit Grower, "natural limitations on the industry that will prevent this. They are the extreme winters, frosts, yellows, lack of cultivation, failure to thin fruit, by which the tree overproduces, poor fruit, and last, a fact not sufficiently known, viz., that the profitable crops are the first seven. It is better after a tree has borne seven annual crops to remove it, as a business investment, putting a new tree in its place, rather than allow it to occupy the ground or plant a tree in some other place and use a ground for other things. A good many growers will agree with this statement, but the best fruit is from young trees, and the best gets the money. It is not disputed that the trees will continue to bear after the first seven years, and many times with profit, but if you are in business for gain year in and year out, the above holds good."

Early Radishes.
Soak some good radish seed in water for twenty-four hours; then put in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of a day germination will commence. The seed must be sowed in well-manured hot-bed, and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If you wish good radishes in winter, during severe cold, an old cask should be sown in two, and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed, beginning to shoot as before, may be then sown, and the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus can

WORK OF PRISONERS.

HOW CONVICTS ARE EMPLOYED IN MICHIGAN.

Value and Amount of Goods Manufactured by Them—They Are Paid from Thirty-three to Fifty-five Cents Per Day.

Prison Labor Statistics.
The fourth part of Labor Commissioner Morse's annual report contains interesting facts in relation to the penal and reformatory institutions of the State.

The report of Warden Chas. J. H. H. of the Jackson prison, covers a year ending Oct. 31, 1893. It shows that the aggregate salaries paid the fifty-eight employees for the year was \$45,083.33; that the number of convicts received during the year was 251; that 8 died, that 18 were released on parole; that 200 were otherwise released; that 3 were transferred to other prisons; that 7 were in the hospital, and that the prison population Oct. 31 was 820. It is shown that 170 convicts were employed on the Withington & Cooley contract at 61 cents per day; 23 on the Austin, Tomlinson & Webster contract at 50 cents per day; 99 on the Derby cycle contract at 40 cents per day; 30 on the C. W. Hill's contract at 50 cents per day; and 244 on the Brooks-Buffington shirt contract at 35 cents per day. The convicts employed on State account number 121. There were 33 idle and 91 employed as cooks, scavengers, etc. The maintenance of a convict, food and clothing, costs a trifle over 9 cents per day. The cost of the goods manufactured during the year 1,203 dozen brooms, and 1,600 gross of whisk brooms, valued at \$11,710.33; \$11,555.90 worth of boxes, box shooks, crating, etc.; \$3,559.07 worth of clothing for convicts; \$2,507.56 worth of officers' uniforms and clothing for discharged convicts. The cost of material used was \$7,933.13. On the prison farm were raised 4,473 bushels of potatoes, 285 bushels of beets, 603 of onions, 54 of turnips, 304 of tomatoes, 648 bushels of green corn, 70 of green peas, 11 of small fruit, 165 of radishes, 200 of beet greens, 35 of lettuce, 67 of string beans, 35 of cabbages, 500 of carrots, 300 of parsnips, 33 tons of cabbages, 12 tons of Hubbard squashes, 3,700 bunches of celery and 96 barrels of cucumbers.

The State house of correction at Ionia had 55 employees who were paid salaries aggregating \$37,207.08. The number of convicts received during the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, was 331. The number who died 4, the number escaped 9, recaptured 3, released on parole 27, otherwise released 325, transferred 1, the number in the hospital 8 and the number in prison Oct. 31, 518. Fifty-eight convicts are employed on knitting contracts at 40 cents per day, while 250 are employed on State work in furniture making and canvas chairs. During the year 108,854 chairs were turned, for which \$7,096.30 was received; 1,533 stools, valued at \$310.90; 905 sideboards, 100 chiffoniers, 200 fire screens, 450 hat racks, 625 music cabinets and 8,900 bedroom suits, valued at \$115,000, were turned out. The number of convicts employed as cooks, etc., was 45, and the number idle 30. The maintenance of convicts at this institution costs on an average 8 1/2 cents per capita per day. Last year the prison farm produced 136 bushels of oats, 1,337 of potatoes, 133 of beets, 600 of onions, 290 of turnips, 200 of green peas, 50 of small fruit, 165 of radishes, 17 of cabbages, 75 of lettuce, 290 of sweet corn, 47 of carrots, 75 of parsnips, 25 of vegetable, 7,000 heads of cabbage, 35 heads of cauliflower, 80 tons of hay and 3,750 gallons of milk.

There were 44 employees at the branch prison at Marquette, whose salaries aggregated \$15,703.32. In this prison no convicts are employed on contract work and none work on State account. The only employment which the 205 convicts have is at grading the prison grounds, removing sand, and at school and drill. The convicts are not permitted to be idle, but their labor is unproductive. The average cost of feeding and clothing the prisoners is 12 1/2 cents per day each. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, there were 60 convicts received, none died, 2 escaped, 3 were recaptured, 1 released on parole, 58 were otherwise released, and at the close of the report there were 377 convicts in the hospital. The prison farm produced 905 bushels of potatoes, 25 of beets, 125 of turnips, 4,000 ears of green corn, 93 bushels of green peas, 2,075 heads of cabbage, 55 bushels of cucumbers, 22 bushels of beans, 41 bushels of carrots, 70 of lettuce and 2,500 radishes.

The Detroit house of correction has 45 employees whose salaries aggregate \$36,000. The number of convicts received during the year 1,972; died, 33; escaped, 0; paroled, 2; otherwise released, 2,113; number in the hospital, 4; number in prison Oct. 31, 425; average daily number of convicts, 377. The number employed in the manufacture of chairs 255 persons are employed, the estimated value of their product being \$105,000. In the pearl button industry, 115 prisoners are engaged, who turn out \$50,000 worth of buttons per year. It costs an average of 8 cents per day per capita for feeding the convicts. The development of the product of our chair and pearl button departments includes the value of the raw material, the value of the free labor expended on the material in the different stages of development before it ever reaches the prison to be there completed by prison labor; also the finished product of manufacturers outside of the prisons which it was necessary to utilize to perfect the articles manufactured and complete the same ready for placing on the market; and lastly, the value of prison labor expended thereon, and the margin of profit between the cost as represented by the foregoing items and the market price of the finished product. While the value of the product of prisons is generally referred to and represented as being the amount of convict labor in connection with free labor, as a matter of fact but a very small part of the value of the finished product is represented by convict labor.

The Industrial School for Boys in Lansing has fifty employees whose salaries aggregate \$20,001.38. The number of inmates at the close of the year, Oct. 31, was 504; the number received was 330, died 2, released on parole 288, and the number of inmates in the hospital was 3. The school farm produced 30 tons of hay, 240 of ensilage, 218 bushels of oats, 2,212 of potatoes, 1,751 of beets, 213 of onions, 886 of carrots, 31 of turnips and 2,781 heads of cauliflower.

The Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian has 36 employees, who are paid salaries aggregating \$10,622.07. The whole number of inmates at the school Oct. 31, 1893, was 304. The number received during the year was 108, the number released on leave of absence 12, released on contract 137. For feeding and clothing it costs 11 cents per capita per day. The girls earned on contract during the fiscal year ending June 30 last \$3,616, and have \$625.38 reserved in the bank.

Fully Qualified.
Teacher—I despair of making anything of your daughter. She cannot speak the simplest words.
Father—Can't you make a typewriter of her?—Yonkers Statesman.

ELECTORAL VOTE IS COUNTED.

Formal Announcement of the Result in the November Election.

The last formality incident to a presidential election occurred yesterday in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of the joint assembly of Congress, when the Vice-President announced the electoral vote as shown in the returns from the several States. The ceremonies attending the count were simple and unostentatious. After an hour of routine business the House prepared for the coming of the Senate by vacating three rows of desks in front of the Speaker, on the Democratic side. Promptly at 1 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate announced the presence of that body, which filed down the middle aisle. The galleries had been crowded for several hours by a curious throng, which obtained admission upon the presentation of tickets allotted for distribution among the members of Congress.

Vice-President Stevenson sat at the side of Speaker Reed and presided over the joint session. Senators Lodge and Blackburn, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Grosvener and Richardson, on behalf of the House, acted as tellers. The returns were opened by the Vice-President and announced by the tellers. The reading of the certificates, long in verbiage, was finished after that of Alabama had been read. The totals were as follows: For President, McKinley 271, Bryan 176, for Vice-President, Hobart 271, Sewall 140, Watson 27. The following was the vote as it was announced in detail:

States.	McKinley	Bryan	Electors	Total
Alabama	11	11	11	33
Arizona	3	3	3	9
California	8	8	8	24
Colorado	4	4	4	12
Connecticut	6	6	6	18
Delaware	3	3	3	9
Florida	4	4	4	12
Georgia	13	13	13	39
Idaho	3	3	3	9
Illinois	24	24	24	72
Indiana	15	15	15	45
Iowa	13	13	13	39
Kansas	10	10	10	30
Kentucky	12	12	12	36
Louisiana	8	8	8	24
Maine	6	6	6	18
Maryland	6	6	6	18
Massachusetts	15	15	15	45
Michigan	14	14	14	42
Minnesota	9	9	9	27
Mississippi	9	9	9	27
Missouri	17	17	17	51
Montana	3	3	3	9
Nebraska	8	8	8	24
Nevada	3	3	3	9
N. Hampshire	4	4	4	12
New Jersey	10	10	10	30
New York	36	36	36	108
North Carolina	11	11	11	33
North Dakota	3	3	3	9
Ohio	23	23	23	69
Oklahoma	3	3	3	9
Pennsylvania	32	32	32	96
Rhode Island	4	4	4	12
South Carolina	9	9	9	27
South Dakota	4	4	4	12
Tennessee	12	12	12	36
Texas	15	15	15	45
Vermont	3	3	3	9
Virginia	12	12	12	36
Washington	4	4	4	12
W. Virginia	6	6	6	18
Wisconsin	12	12	12	36
Wyoming	3	3	3	9
Totals	271	176	271	140

GREAT BALL IS GIVEN.

Bradley Martin Blount Delights New York Society Leaders.

Mrs. Bradley Martin Blount, who is the wife of the late Senator Bradley Martin Blount, was the guest of honor at a great ball given at the Waldorf, in New York, Wednesday night, the costume ball which was so much talked of in New York and out of it. The ball was given by the New York Society of Friends, and was a most successful one. The ball was given at the Waldorf, in New York, Wednesday night, the costume ball which was so much talked of in New York and out of it. The ball was given by the New York Society of Friends, and was a most successful one.

Mrs. Martin.
The hosts never shake hands. She declines to be the most vulgar form of salutation.

President Cleveland will be 60 years old two weeks after the expiration of his present term of office. Capt. Mahan, the celebrated naval historian, just relieved from active service, is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Gov. O'Fallon of Virginia has declined an invitation to address the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, is president of twenty-seven Georgia banks located in the small towns of that State. Mrs. Herrman Davis, of New York, is the only woman who has ridden her wheel over the great St. Bernard Pass. The first negro to be admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois was Lloyd G. Wheeler, who was admitted in 1890. Capt. G. B. Anderson, of the United States Army, has made his annual report as superintendent of the Yellowstone Park. Gov. Lee, of South Dakota, owns a store land than any other resident of the State, and is still adding to his possessions. Gov. Morrill of Kansas will confine his European trip next summer to a three months' tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Mrs. Charlotte Van Cleave, who is now living in Minneapolis, was the first white child born in the Northwest territory. She will be 78 years old next June.



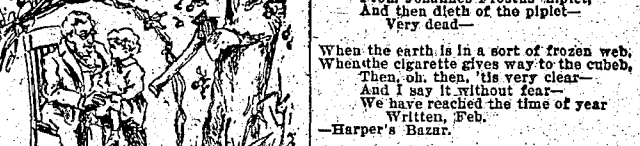
PERTINENT PERSONAL

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His works and name shall ever live

Till chaos rules the earth; Let every patriot hail the day That celebrates his birth.



The Little Hatchet Story

When the careless little birdie pokes his head from his warm and comfortable winter bed, and receives an icy niplet from Johannes Frostus niplet, and then dies of the niplet—Very dead—

When the earth is in a sort of frozen web, and the cigarette gives way to the cubby, then, oh, then, the very clear—And I say it without fear—We have reached the time of year—Written, Feb.—Harper's Bazar.

WASHINGTON'S COACH.
It is now a roost for chickens in an Old Barn in New York.

Washington's coach, in which the father of his country rode to his inauguration, and which should be treasured as a precious relic, is now rusting away in an old stable in New York, serving as a roost for chickens and a catch-all for discarded things usually thrown into garrets. A few years ago this coach was purchased for \$6,500, but to-day it is virtually neglected.

With what delight, says the New York Press in commenting on this, would the French take this graceful relic and array it in the Musee de Cluny beside the Napoleon carriages guarded so reverently! None would esteem it better as a public possession than the Swiss or Tyroleans, who have his portrait and that of Abraham Lincoln in honored places on the walls of their homes. His appeal is as strong as that of the other who "made way for liberty"—brave Arnold Winkelried. And wouldn't the Italians like to wheel it into the great armory at Turin? It would look interesting beside the stuff of Marengo, and the picturesque accoutrements of Garibaldi. Here in New York it is falling away with neglect.

An Unsafe Criterion.
A story is going the rounds which illustrates the vanity of estimating numbers by noise. It sets forth that a Yankee once went to a hotel where he tried and liked a dish of "frogs' legs" for which, however, he had to pay a large price.

"What makes you charge so much for 'em?" he asked the landlord.
"Because they are scarce," answered the hotel-keeper.
"Scarce!" exclaimed the Yankee, "why, I'll agree to get you a million of 'em."
"Agreed," said the landlord; "if you bring me a million I'll find a market for them."
"All right—I'll have 'em by to-night, sure."
The Yankee went away, and at night came back with eight pairs of frogs' legs.

"Where are the rest of the million?" asked the landlord.
"Well, to tell the truth," answered the Yankee, "I formed my judgment of the number by the noise!"

No Tariff on the Prince.
Prince Ranjitsingh, the cricketer, appears as one of the articles on the Free list in the New South Wales tariff. He is going to visit the country with an English team next year, and has been exempted by name from the penalties of a bill imposing a tax of £100 on all colored aliens that land in the colony. The bill is intended to exclude Hindus, Chinese and Japanese from Australia.

If all men knew what they say of one another, there would not be four friends in the world. This appears by the quarrels which are sometimes caused by indiscreet reports.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the House Friday providing for the appointment by the Governor of a committee of three to act with a like commission already appointed by the Governor of Ohio for the purpose of adjusting the dispute relative to the boundary line between the two States. The resolution will be acted upon at an early date.

A bill, that will undoubtedly attract much attention in the Legislature is now being prepared. It is a bill to tax church property, a measure for which purpose was introduced two years ago. This time the bill is to be introduced by Representative M. G. Moore, of Detroit.

In the bill to be introduced by the homeopathic physicians' committee for the removal of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan to Detroit, it will be provided that there be a separate board of trustees, making the separation of the school from the university the more distinct. This is in accord with a suggestion contained in the pamphlet issued by the regents in the Ann Arbor university opposing the plan of removal. In that circular the regents say that in their opinion the school in Detroit would be very expensive, and that if established in that city under the regents' jurisdiction the homeopathy would be apt to try the blame for the expense upon their unfriendly attitude. The regents themselves suggest that if the school is removed that it be under a separate board of trustees. The bill will provide that the site for the school in Detroit shall be donated, the \$50,000 appropriation for the school building and its equipment to come from the State.

The House Committee on Ways and Means recommended the appropriation of \$21,000 for the agricultural college. Every dollar was granted that the college people asked for.

Representative Dudley's bill for a beet sugar bonus has been revamped. The Committee on State Affairs would not report it out without a provision for an appropriation, so that the representatives might have some idea as to the probable cost of the innovation. Dudley prepared a substitute providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the first two years, and it also says it shall run only for seven years. At the end of that time the law may be re-enacted if successful.

Two important steps were the resurrection of M. G. Moore's tin-horn gamblers' bill in the House after being nearly killed, and the knocking out by the Senate of Kimmis' bill providing for the appointment of two women on each of the boards of control of State Affairs for the future. The declaration by Congress of the result of the vote for President and Vice-President has revealed a secret which has been carefully guarded in official circles in this State for more than a year. It appears that in revising the laws creating boards of control chancellors and prescribing their duties the Legislature omitted to make any provision whatever for canvassing the vote cast for presidential electors. The error was discovered a year ago, and Gov. Rich seriously contemplated calling an extra session of the Legislature to correct it. The expense of such a session, however, was an argument of this idea, as it would have been practically political suicide, and all parties aware of the situation were sworn to secrecy. During the campaign these persons were on the verge of nervous prostration for fear the opposition would discover their error and cause the rejection of Michigan's electoral vote.

Some of the talk in the House committee of the whole is amusing. Much time was taken up with Representative Weiler's bill prohibiting the killing of muskrats from Dec. 1 to March 1 in the marshes along the Detroit river and Lake Erie. Representative Clark wanted to have the law applied to the whole State, and then the farmers, who are the object of the law, said the pesky muskrats got into farm drains, built nests and stopped the drains. Colvin, always sensational, said: "Many a farmer's wife now raises ducks and geese. If we stop killing these muskrats they won't raise ducks and geese to let us farmers come back to the Legislature with the law." And that settled Clark's amendment.

Senator Matland has given notice of a bill to abolish days of grace, and he has another bill by which the Mackinac Island State Park Board of Control will be enabled to collect rent for buildings on leased park ground.

A measure which Senator Barnard will introduce is for a primary election law affecting the entire State, which will provide that all caucuses in a county shall be held upon the same day and at the same hour. By this he hopes to do away with colonization for caucus purposes.

Senator Hughes has a measure to prohibit the sale of manufactured goods at a discount. Senator Moore will bring out a similar bill.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities put its foot down in a way that will hurt the cur of the board of control of the Newberry asylum for the insane. The board of corrections and charities has been its enemy for some time. The Newberry board have been too extravagant in spending the people's money for buildings, and that they must call a halt for a while. The Newberry board sent to the board of corrections and charities the plans for an administration building—that is, a building to be used for the officers of the asylum. The board of the board then were present Bishop Gillespie, Dr. E. W. Jenks, of Detroit; James M. Shepard, of Cassopolis; and C. A. Gover, of Lansing. It was found that the Newberry board had been awarded \$165,000 two years ago for buildings, and it was found that there was not enough money left to build the proposed administration building. Accordingly the board said that the money already used had gone too rapidly, and that they would not approve the Newberry plans. Which means that the Newberry board can't have the building.

Your Foot Gear.
Shoes are, in every part, machine made. It is said by scientific authority that there is no department of human industry in which machinery and the subdivision of labor there is such brought to greater perfection than in the manufacture of shoes. In the great shoe factories there are women employed whose business the year round is to sew one seam and one only.—Even the metal eyelets are placed in position and clamped by a mechanical device.

Velvet Weaving.
Velvet is manufactured by placing in the loom rows of very short threads of the material desired to be employed, whether cotton or silk. These are then caught up by the cross threads in the weaving and fastened in such a way that the fleecy ends present themselves all on one side of the fabric. The manufacture of velvet is so slow that for a hand weaver a yard is considered a good day's work. The machine-made velvet is, of course, turned out much more rapidly.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.
DENVER M. FERRY,
CHAIRMAN.
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, Feb. 20th., 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Detroit, February 23d., 1897. Also to nominate a Commissioner of Schools for Crawford County, and to attend to any other business that may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:
Ball, 2 Frederic, 2
Blaine, 2 Grove, 2
Deaver Creek, 3 Grayling, 17
Center Plains, 3 Maple Forest, 3
South Branch, 2.

R. D. CONNINE, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN STALEY, Sec.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature prohibiting the manufacture or sale of pistols in that state, and providing a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000.

Whether to move the capital to Detroit, or Detroit to Lansing, so as to be handy when potato planting begins, is the Michigan problem—Inter Ocean.

With the retirement of Grover Cleveland and his theorists we shall be done with Wilson laws for a long, long time. Thank heaven they are to go soon.—New York Press.

Legalizing prize fights is disgraceful, of course, but it would disgrace some States less than others. Nevada isn't hurt much.—Kansas City Journal.

A current item says that Governor Pingree "began life cutting leather soles at \$4 per week." This would seem to be good deal of money for a new baby to earn.—New York Press.

The gold mines opened in South Africa are said to contain \$3,000,000,000 more, and there are other gold districts untouched. All who believe in a 200c dollar, must double their estimate.—Globe Democrat.

It is stated that Grover Cleveland has saved \$125,000 during his present term. It may be remarked, in passing, that this is a good deal more than Uncle Sam has saved during the same time.—Pittsburg Times.

The national debt is up to a billion dollars again, but it is not going to remain that high long. The party which pays debts is about to open a protracted engagement with its sleeves rolled up to the elbow.—Kansas City Journal.

Georgia has passed a stringent anti-trust law and appropriated \$1,000,000 for the support of her public schools. No other State that voted for Bryan has manifested so much inclination to do better in the future.—Globe Democrat.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan was asked the other day to pen a brief sentiment appropos to Washington's birthday. He curtly replied that "we're living at the end of the nineteenth century, and too busy to write sentiment about men who have been dead for a hundred years." Bring on your potatoes, if you have any new varieties.—Inter-Ocean.

Congress passed a concurrent resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. The President utterly ignored it, and set himself up for the government. Upon his head to-day rests the blood of thousands who have been slaughtered since that date. For the chances are that Spain would have been driven from the island before this had the patriotic voice of the American people been heard.—Inter-Ocean.

With Mr. Arbuckle to fix the price of coffee, and Mr. Havemeyer to fix the price of sugar, only one more thing is needed—somebody to fix the price of cream or hot milk, as the case may be.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

When the country needs a tariff not only for protection but for revenue also, as it does to-day, the situation leaves the free traders without a thing to say. They simply sit back in the corner and agree that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts them.—New York Mail and Express.

Stomach Not Just Right.

Here is what will cure it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a palatable certain remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels. For sale in 10c bottles (10 doses 10c) and in 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

The appointment of Lyman J. Gage Jr. bringing praise to Mr. McKinley from all parties. No more popular selection has been made by any President for any post in many years. Yet this is just such a choice as could reasonably have been expected. Mr. McKinley has a wider acquaintance among prominent men in all fields, than any President has had previous to taking office since the war days except Garfield, and he is a good judge of men's capabilities. All his appointments thus far have given satisfaction to the country.—Globe Democrat.

Does Your Head Ache?

Ten to one the cause is a bad condition of the stomach and digestive organs. A sure relief and cure is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the pleasant laxative and digestive, so effective to the taste, the children love it. A 10c trial bottle proves its merit. Also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Some one has taken the trouble to ascertain the political complexion of all the Legislatures of the forty-five States, and that there is a grand total of 3493 Republicans, 2209 Democrats, 520 Populists and 214 Fusionists, a clear Republican majority of 550. In the Legislatures of twelve Southern states there are 1389 Democrats, 367 Republicans and 203 Populists, which exhibit will be an unpleasant surprise to the Populists who have supposed that they are making much progress in the South.—Globe Democrat.

A Preacher.

of Waterloo, Ind., Rev. S. B. Klotz, writes: "I have been afflicted over 20 years with dyspepsia or sour stomach. Have tried different remedies without much benefit. A 10c bottle of Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, gave me great benefit. Have taken nearly one large bottle, and feel like a different man." L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The reports which come from Rhode Island, and other Eastern states of the reopening of mills that have long been idle, and of the increase in the running hours of others which have been in operation, are significant. They show that an industrial awakening is beginning to take place. The Bank clearances recently reveal steady gains over the corresponding periods twelve months earlier, and the figures of the commercial agencies show a decline in the number of business failures. Thus an improvement is under way in two directions: Trade is increasing, and it is carried on under better conditions than prevailed a few months ago.—Globe Democrat.

Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cheerfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo.
Rev. J. R. FLY,
SUSAN E. FLY.

Without discussing the question as to whether the reduction of the number of pension agencies is really an economy, there is something about the order which is indecent. In the very last days of his dying administration the President tries to make a showing of economy at the expense of his successor. The order is not to take effect until six months after President McKinley shall have entered his office. This is to give Cleveland's own appointees as long a hold on the public teat as possible, while he gets the credit of cutting them off, and in his last gasp he will make an arrangement to hamper his successor for the next four years. It is of the same piece as his gross perversion of the civil service system for the benefit of his satellites.—National Tribune.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

—O—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12th, 1897. Senator Sherman has worked hard to get the Senate to dispose of the arbitration treaty this week, but so many new amendments have been offered and so much opposition has been manifested that he doesn't consider the outlook for disposing of the treaty at this session particularly good. In fact, it would not be surprising if he should quietly abandon the effort, and let the treaty go over to the extra session of the Senate, which will convene on March 4th. There is much that can be said in favor of such action on his part. If the treaty were temporarily dropped it would give the Senate more time to devote to a number of important measures that ought to be disposed of at the present session. The extra session of the Senate would have more time to give to the treaty, as it will have nothing else to do, except to act upon the nominations of President McKinley. The attempt to keep the proceedings of the Senate in executive session a secret has resulted, as usual, in the publication of the substance of the proceedings daily.

The last formality, but one needed to make Hon. Wm. McKinley President and Hon. Garret A. Hobart Vice President, was gone through when the Senate and House assembled in joint session, counted the electoral votes, and officially declared the result of the balloting in the electoral college. This ceremony, which took less than an hour to complete, was held in the hall of the House. Vice President Stevenson presiding, with Speaker Reed seated on his right. There was no excitement as the votes of the several States were read out by the tellers, except that caused by the fainting of a woman in one of the crowded galleries, and the only marked demonstration was the round of applause which greeted Mr. Stevenson's announcement of the totals, and election of McKinley and Hobart.

Senator Chandler has been showing his friends a letter he has received, asking him to endorse the writers application for office under the coming administration, from which the following is an extract: "I wish to be appointed to one of the following positions: U. S. Consul, Ambassador to Denmark or Sweden and Norway, or U. S. Revenue Collector, Revenue Agent, Pension Agent, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Surveyor General of the U. S. public lands, Immigrant Inspector, Comptroller, Register of the U. S. Treasury, or Collector of Customs."

The House this week passed two private pension bills, for the benefit of Rachel Patton and Caroline Mowatt, widows of soldiers, who had remarried and lost their second husbands, over the President's veto, and agreed to the conference report on the amended immigration bill. The Senate also passed over the President's veto the bill, establishing a new place for holding court in the Eastern Judicial District of Texas. This bill is now law, as the House passed it over the President's veto some time ago.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have settled, so far as it lies in the power of a committee, the long drawn out controversy over the price the government should pay for armor plate for its fighting vessels, by deciding that \$400 a ton shall be the price, and providing for the establishment of a government plant to make the armor, if the two companies having plants refuse to furnish it at the price stated.

The amended Immigration Bill has at last reached the White House, and it is supposed that it will in due time become a law, although Mr. Cleveland threatened to veto it before the last amendments were added.

Considerable surprise is felt by Senators and Representatives at the attempt of Senator Allen to make a sensation out of the movement among some of the wealthy friends of General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the U. S. army, to raise a fund for the purpose of presenting him with a house in Washington, and more at the action of Mr. Allen in offering a resolution prohibiting the acceptance of any gift of value by any army officer on the active list of the army or the navy. This action on the part of Mr. Allen is merely a bid for the support of the anarchistic element, which hates Gen. Miles for his very prompt action in putting down the Chicago rioters, who were destroying property and interfering with the U. S. Mails. When it is remembered that Gen. Miles, like all of the commanders of the army since the war, is poor, and that Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were each presented with residences by their civilian admirers, it is difficult to see any harm in the same being done for Gen. Miles, or any necessity for a law, saying that it shall not be done for any other officer who is fortunate enough to have admirers who have money they wish to dispose of in that manner. It is no exaggeration to say that since Mr. Allen entered the Senate he has been working hard to get the Senate to dispose of the arbitration treaty this week, but so many new amendments have been offered and so much opposition has been manifested that he doesn't consider the outlook for disposing of the treaty at this session particularly good. In fact, it would not be surprising if he should quietly abandon the effort, and let the treaty go over to the extra session of the Senate, which will convene on March 4th. There is much that can be said in favor of such action on his part. If the treaty were temporarily dropped it would give the Senate more time to devote to a number of important measures that ought to be disposed of at the present session. The extra session of the Senate would have more time to give to the treaty, as it will have nothing else to do, except to act upon the nominations of President McKinley. The attempt to keep the proceedings of the Senate in executive session a secret has resulted, as usual, in the publication of the substance of the proceedings daily.

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PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th., 1897. We are going to close OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see. It will be for YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great

DISSOLUTION SALE.

First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

\$1.00 — THE — \$1.00 WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

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The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

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It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

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tered the Senate he has been the author of more buncombe resolutions and bills than all the rest of the Senators added together.

Governor-Mayor Pingree of Michigan has a scheme to move the State capital to Detroit, which will make it harder for him to run both offices. When he gets the Presidency, toward which he is looking, he will doubtless try to have Detroit made the capital of the country to facilitate his purpose to rival Pooh-Bah.—Indianapolis Journal.

If 23,000 acres of Illinois land had been donated to a member of President Harrison's family, what a talk it would have made. And yet it is not different because it has been done in Florida, and to a member of Mr. Cleveland's family. Those farmers who for forty years thought they owned their farms are now, by the signature of President Cleveland's Secretary, to be dispossessed, and room made for Mrs. Cleveland's stepfather.—Inter-Ocean.

Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and several other states have bills before their Legislatures to make gold contracts void. Nearly every Legislature now in session in the West and South, in fact, has a measure of this sort in some stage or other. This is how the silver men, Democrats and Populists, try to wreak satisfaction on the gold standard. Probably, too, some of these bills will pass. But none of them will ever be enforced. No one will obey them, and the courts will give them no quarter if it ever gets its hands on them. The men who frame or vote for these bills will be objects of derision, and the States in which they pass will be laughed at by the country. Beyond this, though, the bills will do no harm.—Globe Democrat.

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Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francis Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 22d, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 13, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount secured by said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein, the premises being described as follows: A certain lot, piece and parcel of land, situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The west half of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-six (26) north of Range three (3) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Jan 21—1897

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated June 12th, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1895, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 47, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein, the premises being described as follows: A certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The southwest quarter of the south east quarter, and southeast quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-six (26) north of Range three (3) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, except one square acre off the south west corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Jan 21—1897

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS. The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Best Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.

WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes
THE FINEST LINE OF
UNDERWEAR
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FOR THE

FALL TRADE,
That was Ever
Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. C. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

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GRAYLING, CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS Of Crawford County, Michigan.

Adjourned Session, January 4th, 1897.

(Commenced and held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County, on Monday the 4th day of January A. D. 1897.)

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 4th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present, viz:
Beaver Creek—W. Stewart.
Grove—Thos. Wakeley.
Frederic—Chas. Barber.
Ball—Chas. Kellogg.
Blaine—F. H. Howell.
Grayling—Geo. W. Comer.
Center Plains—A. Emory.
Maple Forest—John J. Niederer.
South Branch—L. H. Richardson.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bills, as read by the Clerk, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Motion carried.
Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bond of the County Treasurer be read. Motion carried.
Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bond of the County Treasurer be placed in the hands of a special committee, to be appointed by the chair, for their examination and report thereon. Motion carried.

The chair appointed the following members as the special committee on County Treasurers bonds, viz: Sup. Emory, of Center Plains; Sup. Richardson, of South Branch; and Sup. Comer, of Grayling.
Moved by Sup. Richardson, that the bond of the County Clerk be read. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the bond of the County Clerk and Register in Chancery, be placed in the hands of the special committee on bonds. Motion carried.

Resolved—That for comparing, signing and sealing of exemplification of the transcribed records from Kalkaska County, John Hanna, Register of Deeds of Crawford County, be allowed the statutory fees as provided by Sec. 9022, and that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to draw orders for the same.

I. H. RICHARDSON.
Resolution supported by John J. Niederer. Resolution carried.
Resolved—That for transcribing the original records of Kalkaska County, as directed by Public Acts, of 1879, there be allowed the statutory fees, as provided by Sec. 5696, and Sec. 9022, legal costs on transcribed records, payable to John J. Niederer, and that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to draw orders for the same.

I. H. RICHARDSON.
Resolution supported by John J. Niederer. Resolution carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 4th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.
Gentlemen—We, the undersigned Committee on Claims and Accounts, to whom were referred the bills of Phil. Mosher amounting to \$67.80, beg leave to report, as follows: We have examined said bills and find them correct, and would recommend that an order for said amount be drawn by the County Clerk.
CHAS. BARBER, Com.
A. EMORY, Com.
GEO. W. COMER, Com.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the County Clerk be allowed for recording election returns, making out and transmitting certified copies of the same to the Secretary of the State, and entering decrees on tax record, the regular fees as provided by law, Sec. 9008 and 9009, Howells Statutes. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that we adjourn till tomorrow a. m., at 8.30 o'clock. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY, CHAIRMAN.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 5th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Dr.

1896.	1897.
Dec. 5. To A Taylor, 4.89	Dec. 15. To O Palmer, 8.78
do 5. do L Sewell, 5.99	do 23. do S H & Co, 2.56
do 5. do A J Rose, 7.07	do 23. do L A Raymond, 3.12
do 5. do A J Rose, 8.82	do 17. do G Littlefield, 3.05
do 5. do Jno A Johnson, 15.75	do 17. do G S & F L Co, 2.25
do 5. do C W West, 2.35	do 21. do H Charron, 3.38
do 9. do C Horton, 9.65	do 23. do S H & Co, 28.98
do 10. do A McNevin, 12.93	do 23. do P Ostrander, 2.92
do 11. do A McNevin, 1.30	do 30. do S H & Co, 2.56
do 12. do G W Morgan, 4.48	do 30. do J M Francis, 8.85
do 12. do P J Mosher, 6.98	do 31. do O Loewenberg, 9.84
do 12. do James Smith, 2.58	do 23. do State Tax Sales, 307.74
do 12. do James Smith, 2.95	Total Receipts \$5,668.88
do 12. do G S & F L Co, 1.65	Total Amount paid 3,939.06
do 15. do Wm Hayes, 16.37	Balance on hand 1,727.82
do 15. do P J Mosher, 6.98	

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Cr.

1896.	1897.
Oct. 1. By Balance, 37.20	Oct. 24. Pd A Emory, cont, 37.20
do 1. do J S Smith, 10.90	do 24. do J J Niederer, 20.00
do 1. do G Knecht, 11.00	do 24. do J J Niederer, 100.00
do 1. do F Johnson, 11.20	do 24. do W Stewart, 37.44
do 1. do J B Royce, 13.40	do 27. do W Fairbortham, 6.00
do 1. do J B Carter, 11.40	do 27. do W Fairbortham, 3.50
do 1. do T Eng, 11.40	do 27. do W Woodworth, 5.00
do 1. do B Hanna, 9.80	do 30. do J J Coventry, 6.30
do 1. do B Hanna, 4.10	do 30. do W S Chalker, 143.25
do 1. do B Hanna, 9.60	do 30. do C Barber, 37.20
do 1. do B Hanna, 10.40	do 30. do A Kraus, 2.90
do 1. do B Hanna, 11.00	do 30. do J Hanna, 25.00
do 1. do B Hanna, 18.00	do 30. do L Fournier, 3.85
do 2. do J A Breaker Jr, 6.00	do 30. do R McElroy, 25.25
do 2. do W Woodburn, 66.84	do 30. do Bates & Co, 8.02
do 2. do J W Hartwick, 25.00	do 30. do R P Forbes, 6.00
do 2. do J Hanna, 4.10	do 31. do J J Coventry, 9.11
do 2. do P Aebi, 5.20	do 31. do J W Hartwick, 50.00
do 3. do D Raymond, Jr, 50.00	do 31. do W Woodburn, 66.86
do 3. do W Woodburn, 19.75	do 31. do S Chalker, 33.33
do 3. do W C Johnson, 33.33	do 31. do W Chalkin, 14.45
do 3. do W S Chalker, 252.13	do 31. do W C Johnson, 22.30
do 10. do A Funch, 4.87	Nov 2. do J J Coventry, 4.00
do 12. do O Palmer, 46.89	do 2. do H Stephan, Tr, 20.00
do 12. do G A Marsh, Tr, 10.00	do 2. do W Woodworth, 15.88
do 15. do J J Coventry, 5.00	do 2. do W Woodburn, 4.38
do 15. do Sup. of Poor, 2.25	do 9. do A Funch, 2.00
do 15. do Dr. F E Wolfe, 10.00	do 13. do S Phelps, 4.44
do 15. do C F Kelley, 10.00	do 13. do J Hanna, 5.00
do 15. do W Stewart, 1.50	do 14. do W R Love, Tr, 114.74
do 15. do J M Jones, 3.00	do 14. do I H Richardson, 24.17
do 16. do C S Barber, 5.00	do 14. do J W Hartwick, 5.00
do 16. do W Graham, 7.00	do 14. do W Metcalf, 1.00
do 16. do S H & Co, 39.58	do 14. do H Trumley, 5.00
do 16. do A Emory, 2.80	do 14. do P Buck, 5.00
do 16. do S H & Co, 88.67	do 24. do L Moffat, 5.00
do 16. do Flora Marvin, 26.40	do 24. do C Wright, 5.00
do 16. do P B Johnson, 176.87	do 24. do W Truman, 5.00
do 16. do J Staley, 5.40	do 25. do W Lashan, 5.00
do 16. do Davis Pharm, 2.12	do 25. do T Wakeley, 4.44
do 16. do G P Robinson, 2.00	do 27. do H Stephan, Tr, 15.40
do 17. do J Baur, 36.78	do 28. do S Baker, 3.30
do 17. do W Hartwick, 3.35	do 28. do A House, Tr, 41.58
do 17. do J Hanna, 13.25	do 30. do W R Love, Tr, 9.24
do 17. do F E Wolfe, 47.50	do 30. do H Feldhauser, 27.72
do 19. do O Palmer, 57.15	do 30. do EB Chamberlain, 5.50
do 20. do F Howell, 3.00	Dec. 1. do H Christianson, 19.23
do 20. do A Emory, 3.00	do 1. do C Waldron, Tr, 6.93
do 20. do C Barber, 3.00	do 1. do J Staley, Tr, 304.13
do 20. do J J Niederer, 3.00	do 1. do G Hartman, Tr, 15.40
do 20. do N Soderburg, 9.50	do 1. do G Hartman, Tr, 6.49
do 20. do N Soderburg, 7.77	do 2. do J F Wilcox, 1.50
do 20. do J J Coventry, 26.00	do 2. do H Joseph, 5.00
do 20. do N Patterson, 7.20	do 7. do C Richardson, 4.17
do 20. do Geo. House, 14.00	do 7. do W S Chalker, 33.33
do 21. do Geo Comer, 3.00	do 7. do Isabell Cobb, 4.00
do 21. do O Kellogg, 3.00	do 7. do W Woodburn, 2.00
do 21. do O Kellogg, 4.00	do 7. do S Hempstead, 5.00
do 21. do Jay Allen, 39.40	do 7. do A Young, 5.00
do 22. do O J Richardson, 4.17	do 8. do A Emory, 2.00
do 22. do S S Claggett, 45.84	do 8. do H Head, 11.25
do 22. do N M Asylum, 72.50	do 8. do W Woodworth, 15.88
do 22. do W Stewart, 3.00	do 16. do Fl. Marvin, cont, 3.78
do 22. do T Wakeley, 3.00	do 23. do J Hanna, cont, 12.00
do 23. do H T Shafer, 9.00	do 24. do O Palmer, 9.75
do 23. do P Mosher, 31.93	do 24. do O Palmer, 41.97
do 23. do C J Richardson, 4.52	do 24. do W O Braden, 5.00
do 24. do G Kellogg, 39.00	do 30. do E Purchase, 2.22
do 24. do I H Richardson, 3.00	do 30. do F K & Co ref, 10.77
do 24. do I H Richardson, 38.52	do 31. do J J Coventry, 5.00
do 24. do T Wakeley, 37.44	do 31. do J J Niederer, 44.80
do 24. do F F Howell, 37.44	do 31. do W Woodburn, 66.06
	do 31. do O L Austin, 14.45
	do 1. do O L Austin, 14.45
	Total \$3,939.06

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Cr.

1896.	1897.
Oct. 1. By Balance, 37.20	Oct. 24. Pd A Emory, cont, 37.20
do 1. do J S Smith, 10.90	do 24. do J J Niederer, 20.00
do 1. do G Knecht, 11.00	do 24. do J J Niederer, 100.00
do 1. do F Johnson, 11.20	do 24. do W Stewart, 37.44
do 1. do J B Royce, 13.40	do 27. do W Fairbortham, 6.00
do 1. do J B Carter, 11.40	do 27. do W Fairbortham, 3.50
do 1. do T Eng, 11.40	do 27. do W Woodworth, 5.00
do 1. do B Hanna, 9.80	do 30. do J J Coventry, 6.30
do 1. do B Hanna, 4.10	do 30. do W S Chalker, 143.25
do 1. do B Hanna, 9.60	do 30. do C Barber, 37.20
do 1. do B Hanna, 10.40	do 30. do A Kraus, 2.90
do 1. do B Hanna, 11.00	do 30. do J Hanna, 25.00
do 1. do B Hanna, 18.00	do 30. do L Fournier, 3.85
do 2. do J A Breaker Jr, 6.00	do 30. do R McElroy, 25.25
do 2. do W Woodburn, 66.84	do 30. do Bates & Co, 8.02
do 2. do J W Hartwick, 25.00	do 30. do R P Forbes, 6.00
do 2. do J Hanna, 4.10	do 31. do J J Coventry, 9.11
do 2. do P Aebi, 5.20	do 31. do J W Hartwick, 50.00
do 3. do D Raymond, Jr, 50.00	do 31. do W Woodburn, 66.86
do 3. do W Woodburn, 19.75	do 31. do S Chalker, 33.33
do 3. do W C Johnson, 33.33	do 31. do W Chalkin, 14.45
do 3. do W S Chalker, 252.13	do 31. do W C Johnson, 22.30
do 10. do A Funch, 4.87	Nov 2. do J J Coventry, 4.00
do 12. do O Palmer, 46.89	do 2. do H Stephan, Tr, 20.00
do 12. do G A Marsh, Tr, 10.00	do 2. do W Woodworth, 15.88
do 15. do J J Coventry, 5.00	do 2. do W Woodburn, 4.38
do 15. do Sup. of Poor, 2.25	do 9. do A Funch, 2.00
do 15. do Dr. F E Wolfe, 10.00	do 13. do S Phelps, 4.44
do 15. do C F Kelley, 10.00	do 13. do J Hanna, 5.00
do 15. do W Stewart, 1.50	do 14. do W R Love, Tr, 114.74
do 15. do J M Jones, 3.00	do 14. do I H Richardson, 24.17
do 16. do C S Barber, 5.00	do 14. do J W Hartwick, 5.00
do 16. do W Graham, 7.00	do 14. do W Metcalf, 1.00
do 16. do S H & Co, 39.58	do 14. do H Trumley, 5.00
do 16. do A Emory, 2.80	do 14. do P Buck, 5.00
do 16. do S H & Co, 88.67	do 24. do L Moffat, 5.00
do 16. do Flora Marvin, 26.40	do 24. do C Wright, 5.00
do 16. do P B Johnson, 176.87	do 24. do W Truman, 5.00
do 16. do J Staley, 5.40	do 25. do W Lashan, 5.00
do 16. do Davis Pharm, 2.12	do 25. do T Wakeley, 4.44
do 16. do G P Robinson, 2.00	do 27. do H Stephan, Tr, 15.40
do 17. do J Baur, 36.78	do 28. do S Baker, 3.30
do 17. do W Hartwick, 3.35	do 28. do A House, Tr, 41.58
do 17. do J Hanna, 13.25	do 30. do W R Love, Tr, 9.24
do 17. do F E Wolfe, 47.50	do 30. do H Feldhauser, 27.72
do 19. do O Palmer, 57.15	do 30. do EB Chamberlain, 5.50
do 20. do F Howell, 3.00	Dec. 1. do H Christianson, 19.23
do 20. do A Emory, 3.00	do 1. do C Waldron, Tr, 6.93
do 20. do C Barber, 3.00	do 1. do J Staley, Tr, 304.13
do 20. do J J Niederer, 3.00	do 1. do G Hartman, Tr, 15.40
do 20. do N Soderburg, 9.50	do 1. do G Hartman, Tr, 6.49
do 20. do N Soderburg, 7.77	do 2. do J F Wilcox, 1.50
do 20. do J J Coventry, 26.00	do 2. do H Joseph, 5.00
do 20. do N Patterson, 7.20	do 7. do C Richardson, 4.17
do 20. do Geo. House, 14.00	do 7. do W S Chalker, 33.33
do 21. do Geo Comer, 3.00	do 7. do Isabell Cobb, 4.00
do 21. do O Kellogg, 3.00	do 7. do W Woodburn, 2.00
do 21. do O Kellogg, 4.00	do 7. do S Hempstead, 5.00
do 21. do Jay Allen, 39.40	do 7. do A Young, 5.00
do 22. do O J Richardson, 4.17	do 8. do A Emory, 2.00
do 22. do S S Claggett, 45.84	do 8. do H Head, 11.25
do 22. do N M Asylum, 72.50	do 8. do W Woodworth, 15.88
do 22. do W Stewart, 3.00	do 16. do Fl. Marvin, cont, 3.78
do 22. do T Wakeley, 3.00	do 23. do J Hanna, cont, 12.00
do 23. do H T Shafer, 9.00	do 24. do O Palmer, 9.75
do 23. do P Mosher, 31.93	do 24. do O Palmer, 41.97
do 23. do C J Richardson, 4.52	do 24. do W O Braden, 5.00
do 24. do G Kellogg, 39.00	do 30. do E Purchase, 2.22
do 24. do I H Richardson, 3.00	do 30. do F K & Co ref, 10.77
do 24. do I H Richardson, 38.52	do 31. do J J Coventry, 5.00
do 24. do T Wakeley, 37.44	do 31. do J J Niederer, 44.80
do 24. do F F Howell, 37.44	do 31. do W Woodburn, 66.06
	do 31. do O L Austin, 14.45
	do 1. do O L Austin, 14.45
	Total \$3,939.06

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Cr.

1896.	1897.
Oct. 1. To ord. pd. for mo. \$2,578.26	Oct. 1. By Balance \$3,737.30
Nov 30. do ord. pd. for mo. 50.23	Oct. 31. By Tax col. 74.55
Dec 31. do ord. pd. for mo. 355.80	Nov 30. do do do 98.52
do 31. do Bal. forwarded 1,166.98	Dec 31. do do do 238.90
Total \$4,149.27	Total \$4,149.27
Balance \$1,166.98	

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Cr.

1896.	1897.
Oct. 1. To Bal. on hand \$4,280.87	Oct. 1. By Balance \$3,737.30
do 7. do F. Marvill, I F, 6.50	Oct. 31. By Tax col. 74.55
do 1. do M E Galvin, 9.75	Nov 30. do do do 98.52
do 1. do M E Galvin, 4.88	Dec 31. do do do 238.90
do 1. do M E Galvin, 14.64	Total \$4,149.27
do 1. do M E Galvin, 9.98	Balance \$1,166.98
do 1. do M E Galvin, 3.49	
do 1. do M E Galvin, 10.96	
do 1. do M E Galvin, 7.87	
do 1. do M E Galvin, 6.08	
do 1. do M E Galvin, 7.34	
do 1. do M E Galvin, 7.31	
do 2. do Daniel McKay, 2.25	
do 2. do Daniel McKay, 2.25	
do 12. do O Hemmingson, 12.27	
do 13. do J H Metcalf, 11.51	
do 13. do Chas Barber, 2.80	
do 15. do L L Miller, 16.19	
do 15. do L J Miller, 2.65	
do 16. do P Johnson, 4.42	
do 16. do S Lavacher, 2.57	
do 16. do S Lavacher, 1.97	
do 20. do A J Love, 36.67	
do 20. do W McCullough, 40.95	
do 21. do F Balch, 12.84	
do 21. do F Balch, 11.25	
do 22. do Mich. Trust Co, 5.27	
do 24. do E Sparks, 14.51	
Nov 4. do Wm S Chalker, 2.10	
do 4. do W S Chalker, 1.49	
do 4. do W S Chalker, 2.35	
do 4. do J Packard, 22.05	
do 5. do W Woodworth, 29.24	

WM. WOODBURN IN ACCT WITH CRAWFORD CO. Cr.

CONTINGENT FUND IN ACT WITH CRAWFORD COUNTY.			
1896.		1896.	
Oct. 31. To ord. pd. for mo.	\$2,576.26	Oct. 1. By Balance	\$3,737.36
Nov 30. do ord. pd. for mcs.	50.23	do 31. By Tax col.	74.53
Dec 31. do ord. pd. for mo.	355.80	Nov 30. do do do	98.55
do 31. do Bal. forwarded	1,186.98	Dec 31. do do do	238.96
Total	\$4,140.27		
Balance	\$1,166.98	Total	\$4,140.27
POOR FUND IN ACT WITH CRAWFORD COUNTY.			
1896.		1896.	

board of W. S. Chalker be read. Motion carried.
Moved by Sup. Niderer that the bond of W. S. Chalker be approved. Motion carried.
Moved by Sup. Richardson, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and placed on record. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 15th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Mich.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the report of County Treasurer William Woodburn, respectfully submit their report as follows: We have examined the total cash on hand of said report, and compared the same carefully with the County Treasurer's day book, also with vouchers and receipts which are now credited and canceled up to Dec. 1st, 1896, and accordingly we find that the total balance due to the county, Jan. 1st, 1897, is the amount of \$1,678.47.

We would state that we have not had sufficient time to make a full and complete report of all the several county funds. Error in Treasurer's report is corrected.

J. J. NIEDERER, }
G. W. COMER, } Com.
A. EMORY, }

I hereby certify, that the above is correct.
Wm. Woodburn,
County Treasurer.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the Board adjourn until 1 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 9th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Kellogg that the petition of County Clerk and Register of Deeds in regard to county abstracts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 10th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Mich.

We hereby promise to pay to the county of Crawford the sum of \$20.00 for the county abstracts, for the ensuing two years, and we promise to keep them up in good order. Respectfully,
J. W. HARTWICK, Co. Clerk.
JOHN LEECH, Reg. of Deeds.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the Supervisors' bills, as read by the Clerk, be allowed. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that an adjourned session of the Board of Supervisors be held, commencing on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1897. Motion carried.
Minutes of meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the Board now adjourn till Tuesday, the 12th day of Jan., 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
CHAIRMAN.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

GRAYLING, Jan. 12th, 1897.
Board met pursuant to adjournment of Jan. 9th, 1897. Roll called. Full Board present.

Grayling—Geo. W. Comer.
Grove—Thos. Wakeley.
Beaver Creek—Washington Stewart.
Blaine—Charles Kellogg.

Blaine—Fred F. Hoelsli.
Maple Forest—John J. Niderer.
South Branch—J. H. Richardson.
Frederic—Charles Barber.
Center Plains—Alex. Emory.

Supervisor Wakeley in the chair. Moved by Sup. Comer, to adjourn until tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock, a. m. to give the Committee on Finance time to work on their report. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 13th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the Board adjourn until 1:30 o'clock p. m., to give the Committee on Finance and Settlement time to report. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 13th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the Board adjourn until tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock, to give the Committee on Finance time to work. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
Chairman.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 14th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Hoelsli that the bill of Robert Smith & Co., printers, for records, amounting to \$31.75 be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. J. J. Niderer that the report of the Building Committee be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 13th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Your Committee on County Buildings have let the job to John Hum of putting a window in the Judge of Probate office, for the sum of \$9.00, and we recommend that the County Clerk be authorized, to accept the same, when completed and draw an order for the amount.

C. E. KELLOGG, }
I. H. RICHARDSON, } Com.
F. F. HOELSLI, }

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the Board adjourn till 1 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 14th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Resolved—By the Board of Supervisors now in session that the County Treasurer be instructed to pay to the township of South Branch the sum of \$128.39, that being the sum due the township on the old Jackson account. Signed.

I. H. RICHARDSON,
Moved by Sup. Kellogg that the resolution of I. H. Richardson be accepted and adopted.

Yea and Nays called for: Yea—Messrs. Kellogg and Richardson. Nays—Messrs. Hoelsli, Comer, Barber, Wakeley, Niderer, Stewart and Emory. Motion lost.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that we adjourn till tomorrow a. m., at 8:30 o'clock, to give the Committee on Finance time to work. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
CHAIRMAN.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 15th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Hoelsli that the bill of J. J. Niderer, for \$110.00, be allowed as charged, and that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to draw an order for the same. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the Board adjourn without day. Second adjourned by Sup. Hoelsli.

Yea and Nays called for by Mr. Richardson: Yea—Messrs. Comer, Wakeley, Niderer, Barber, Stewart, Emory, Kellogg and Hoelsli. Nays—J. H. Richardson. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
CHAIRMAN.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

SPECIAL MEETING.

(Special Meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, commenced and held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, on Monday the 25th day of January, A. D. 1897.

GRAYLING, Jan. 25th, 1897.
To J. W. Hartwick, County Clerk of Crawford County.

Dear Sir: We the undersigned Supervisors of Crawford County, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, for Monday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of completing the settlement with Co. Treasurer Woodburn, and for the transaction of such other business, as may come before and be transacted by said Board. Signed.

JOHN J. NIDERER,
Sup. of Maple Forest.
GEO. W. COMER,
Sup. of Grayling.

ALEXANDER EMORY,
Sup. of Center Plains.
WASHINGTON STEWART,
Sup. of Beaver Creek.

FRED F. HOELSLI,
Sup. of Blaine.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bills, as read, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Finance and Settlement. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the request of Rasmusson be placed on the table, until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the chair appoint a special committee to make copies of the rejected tax lists for each of the several townships. Motion carried.

The chair appointed the following committee: Kellogg of Blaine, Richardson of South Branch, and Hoelsli of Blaine.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the Board adjourn until 8 o'clock to-morrow a. m. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
CHAIRMAN.
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 26th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Supervisor Niderer that the rules be suspended, and that we open under the rule of resolutions and motions, and that the petition of Rasmusson be taken from the table for consideration. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 16th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen—I hereby give you notice that I desire to withdraw from further liabilities as surety upon the bond of John Rasmusson as county treasurer of said county, and hereby ask you to terminate my liabilities as such surety, and to deliver up said bond to me.

Yours very truly
Rasmusson.

Resolved, by Sup. Niderer, that the petition of Rasmusson be accepted and recorded, and that the same is hereby released from all obligations whatever as bondsman on the bond of county treasurer John Rasmusson, from the date of filing said petition and notice.

Resolved further, that the existing official bond of the county treasurer John Rasmusson be hereby declared insufficient, and that the said county treasurer, John Rasmusson, be and the same is hereby respectfully requested to give and deliver to this Board, by January 27th, 1897, a new bond in the sum of \$25,000.00, being the same amount as required in the old bond.

Resolved further, that the said county treasurer, John Rasmusson, be properly notified hereof, and that a copy of this resolution executed and signed by the chairman and clerk of this Board, be personally delivered to him by the sheriff, forthwith.

Resolution seconded by Supervisor Emory.

Yea and Nays called on the resolution: Yea—Messrs. Comer, Hoelsli, Stewart, Emory, Wakeley, Niderer, Nays—Messrs. Kellogg, Richardson, Barber. Resolution carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer to adjourn till 2 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 26th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the report of the Committee on Claims and accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 26th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Claims and accounts respectfully submit the following as their report: recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same:

O. Palmer, claimed \$37.00, allowed \$37.03; L. C. Huxley, claimed \$88.55, allowed \$88.55.

Signed
C. BARBER, }
GEO. W. COMER, } Com.
A. EMORY, }

Resolution by Sup. Niderer, supported by Sup. Emory:
The Board of Supervisors of Crawford County in Special Session.

Resolved—That whereas a disorganization or division of the county of Crawford would greatly injure the commercial interest and welfare of the people of the said county, and whereas it is unanimously against the wishes of the people of the said county to so disorganize or divide the same, therefore be it hereby resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, now in session, in behalf of the people of said county, to earnestly protest against any measure or act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan which would cause any division or disorganization of the said county of Crawford.

Resolved further, that a copy of this protest be properly inserted in the public papers, and that the Hon. H. K. P. Pinckney, Governor of the State of Michigan; one to the Hon. George A. Prescott, Senator of the 28th Senatorial District; and one to the Hon. H. K. Gustin, Representative of the Alpena District, and that the same be and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to use all honorable means and influence to prevent any act or measure which would cause any such disorganization or division of said county of Crawford, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Resolved further, that a copy of this protest be properly inserted in the public papers, and that the Hon. H. K. P. Pinckney, Governor of the State of Michigan; one to the Hon. George A. Prescott, Senator of the 28th Senatorial District; and one to the Hon. H. K. Gustin, Representative of the Alpena District, and that the same be and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to use all honorable means and influence to prevent any act or measure which would cause any such disorganization or division of said county of Crawford, and your petitioners will ever pray.

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Yea and Nays called for. Resolution carried by all members voting Yea.

Resolved, by Sup. Niderer, that the Committee on Finance be hereby directed to ascertain the exact amounts due to the several townships on the so called old Jackson account, and that the amounts so found be credited to the respective townships, and the same then be paid, one half thereof out of the taxes for the year 1897, and the balance thereof out of the taxes for the year 1898.

Above resolution seconded by Sup. Hoelsli. Yea and Nays called. Yea—Messrs. Comer, Kellogg, Niderer, Stewart, Emory, Wakeley, Niderer and Barber. Nays—Ira H. Richardson. Resolution carried.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the Board adjourn till to-morrow at 8 o'clock, a. m. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 27th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the bill of John Hanna be placed in the hands of the committee on claims and accounts.

Yea and Nays called for. Yea—Messrs. Hoelsli, Emory, Wakeley and Niderer. Nays—Messrs. Comer, Kellogg, Richardson, Stewart and Barber. Motion lost.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the report of the Committee on Settlement with Ex-County Treasurer Wm. Woodburn be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Jan. 26th, 1897.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Finance and Settlement respectfully submit the following as their report: Upon careful examination of the report of Ex-Treasurer Wm. Woodburn, and of the records and of all the accounts of said County Treasurer, we find the following:

Moved by Sup. Comer to adjourn till 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 25th, 1897.
Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the bills, as read by the clerk, be allowed as charged: L. H. Richardson, \$11.52; Chas. E. Kellogg, P. F. Hoelsli, \$10.44. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the bond of the County Treasurer be referred back for correction as to the date thereon. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer, that the corrected bond of John Rasmusson be taken into consideration. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niderer that the new bond of County Treasurer John Rasmusson be accepted, approved, recorded and filed. Motion carried.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that we, John Rasmusson as principal, and John Staley, Christopher Hanson, Chris Larson, Richard D. Connine, Sidney S. Claggett, Geo. L. Alexander, Adelbert Taylor, and Eugene McKay, as sureties, all of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, are held and firmly bound unto the Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, in the penal sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars, lawful money, well and truly to be paid unto the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, or to its legal representatives, to the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, representatives, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals this 26th day of January, 1897.

WHEREAS, at the last general election held in said county of Crawford, the said John Rasmusson was elected County Treasurer of said county of Crawford.

NOW THEREFORE, if the said John Rasmusson, and his deputy, and all persons employed in his office, shall faithfully and properly execute their respective duties and trusts, and if the said John Rasmusson shall pay, according to law, all moneys which shall come into his hands as treasurer aforesaid, and will render a just and true account thereof, whenever required by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, or by provision of law, and will deliver over to his successor in office, or to any other person authorized by law to receive the same, all moneys, books, papers and other things, appertaining or belonging to said office, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

JOHN RASMUSSON, (L. S.)
JOHN STALEY, (L. S.)
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, (L. S.)
RICHARD D. CONNINE, (L. S.)
SIDNEY S. CLAGGETT, (L. S.)
ADELBERT TAYLOR, (L. S.)
CHRIS LARSON, (L. S.)
EUGENE MCKAY, (L. S.)

Signed and delivered in the presence of
ROBERT MCLEROY,
JAMES K. WRIGHT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.
County of Crawford, ss.
John Staley, Christopher Hanson, Geo. L. Alexander, Richard D. Connine, S. S. Claggett, Adelbert Taylor, Chris Larson, and Eugene McKay being duly sworn depose and say each for himself, that he is one of the sureties who signed the foregoing bond, and that he is worth in unimpaired property, not exempt from execution under the laws of this State, the sum set opposite his name, that is to say:

John Staley says he is worth \$8,500.00
Christopher Hanson says he is worth 5,000.00
Richard D. Connine says he is worth 1,500.00
Sidney S. Claggett says he is worth 2,500.00
Geo. L. Alexander says he is worth 2,000

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

M. A. Bates returned from his visit to New York, Tuesday.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Mrs. Dr. Niles is the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. Palmer.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Steve Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Miss Maude Parsons returned from Owasco, Monday evening.

To Exchange—A good team for cows. Enquire at this office.

Born—Tuesday, February 16th, to Mrs. Ambrose McGinn, a son.

John Woodburn, of Maple Forest township, was in town Tuesday.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

Geo. W. Morgan of Portage Lake, was in town, Tuesday.

Dr. Wemp had a slight attack of La Grippe, last week.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Dr. Wemp returned from Oxford, last Saturday.

F. F. Hoelsi, Supervisor of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Mulvey presented her husband with a young daughter, last week.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday.

Henry Funk and Son, of South Branch, were in town, last Thursday.

Miss Frances Staley returned from Caro, Michigan, Monday evening.

Leon J. Stephan, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.

Our thanks are due C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, for a nice mess of Grass Pike.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome returned from a visit with friends in Saginaw, last Thursday.

J. J. Niederer, Supervisor of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Saturday.

J. E. McKnight is laying in a large stock of hardware, for sale next winter.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Wm. G. Woodfield went to Standish, last Saturday, to work in the freight office, temporarily.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Keeler and daughter, returned from Marshall, Monday evening.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Born—Sunday, Feb. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brown, a daughter. A welcome valentine.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Another case of Scarlet Fever was reported last week. It is in the family of Linus Bradley.

Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek, was in town Tuesday, and subscribed for the AVALANCHE.

Joseph Charron, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, for a load of supplies.

Courade and Mrs. Whipple, of Pere Cheney, were in town Monday and made us a pleasant call.

Mrs. John London returned from an extended visit with friends at and near Port Huron, last week.

A Grayling blacksmith and woodworker is expected here first of next week to locate.—Atlanta Tribune.

L. Mortenson has a large supply of Multiply Onion Sets, which he will sell cheap, by the quart or peck. Call soon.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The bees of Grayling Hive, L. O. T. M. are about to swarm and the swarms propose to organize a new Hive.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

D. Trotter took charge of the plowing mill last week, on account of the illness of the foreman, Peter Rasmussen.

W. O. Braden returned from Detroit, Tuesday evening, where he had been on a visit, combining business with pleasure.

Twenty-five shanties belonging to fishermen, at Cheboygan, were swept out into the lake on the ice by the gale, last Sunday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at Mrs. Canfield's on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19th.

J. M. Francis, of Grove township goes to Atlanta next week, to open up a repair and blacksmith shop in that burg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenthal, arrived on the evening train, Tuesday, and have taken up their residence for a short time, with Miss Alice Culver.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders. S. H. & Co.

John Stephan, of Grove township was in town, Monday. He reports that his home caught fire in the morning, but the blaze was extinguished before doing much damage.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

A musicale will be given at the Lewiston Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening, Feb. 17th, by Prof. Blackmore and Miss Vena Jones, musical instructors, assisted by local talent.—Lewiston Journal.

Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

An alarm of fire was given by the whistles on Monday morning, which brought out both of the hose carts, but the fire was extinguished before the ladders got to work. The fire was in the home of William Bushaw, and it was but slightly damaged.

Sid. Chisholm resumed his position as conductor of the passenger train of the Lewiston branch of the Mich. Central, this week, and L. H. Chamberlain has returned to his office duties as train master at Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to our business on salary. Must send along with application strong letters of recommendation, as to honesty, energy and ability. First class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The Christian Endeavor Society will have "A Little Journey" at the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, Feb. 19th. You are cordially invited to come and join us. Cost of "Journey" ten cents. Music and games will be furnished for the entertainment of passengers.

A movement has been made towards the erection of an Opera House with an upper story that will fully accommodate the different Masonic bodies, and be an ornament as well as a great improvement to our present hall facilities. Keep the ball rolling.

Over 1200 of the leading citizens of Detroit met at the Fellowship Club of that city to give a farewell send-off to General Alger. It was a representative gathering brimming over with enthusiasm, and an occasion to be gratefully remembered by the old veterans.

The Michigan Central Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, to all who wish to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Republican Club, at Detroit, on the 23d or the Republican State Convention on the 23rd. Tickets will be on sale February 20th, 21st, and 22nd, and good for return until the 24th.

We invite the careful perusal of our supplement this week by every taxpayer in the county. There will be adverse criticism on the action of the Board of Supervisors, but is it not possible that there has been an attempt at least, to guard well the interests of the county. They should be judged by motives rather than results.

Salling & Hanson, of Grayling, have purchased 80 acres of land at Gaylord, and will erect thereon the largest woodenware factory in the United States. Gaylord is surrounded by the finest basswood timber in the state, and Salling & Hanson own an enormous tract of it.—Ex.

The only truth in the above is that the Co. own a large tract of the finest timbered land in the State, but when or where it will be manufactured has not yet been considered, though it is certain that Grayling instead of Gaylord will receive the benefit, in time.

MABEL LOUISE KERLER.

AUGUST 17th, 1882. FEBRUARY 7th, 1897.

Between these dates, a period of 14 years, 5 months and 21 days, short as the time appears, it is the history of a life.

MABEL LOUISE KERLER, youngest daughter of Edward A. Keeler and Emma L. E. Keeler, was born in Marshall, Mich., Aug. 17th, 1882, and died at her parent's home in Grayling, Mich., Feb. 7th, 1897.

Mabel was a lovely girl, the pride of her parents and a favorite in the circle of her young associates, and loved by her acquaintances. She possessed a cheerful disposition, making her the light of her home; an intelligent mind, giving promise in the acquirement of knowledge and a useful life. She was a student in the Grayling High School, a member of the class of '98, and a lover of music, an art in which she showed marked ability.

Nature had favored her with a pleasant and beautiful face, and one which until recently bore the appearance of rosy flesh of health. No one seeing her then would have thought that in so short a time, the rosy cheeks would be pale, the bright eyes dimmed and the cheerful voice stilled in death.

She was taken sick last Fall, with what her friends thought, and the attending physician believed would be only a temporary ailment, but as the days went by her symptoms grew more alarming and the evidence of lung trouble was manifest. Her parents took her to Bay City and consulted leading physicians and specialists, there and elsewhere, but only to be told that the dread destroyer, Consumption, had fastened upon their loved one. Everything was done that willful hands and loving hearts, or physicians' skill could do to stay the disease. But "Death loves a shining mark." Her strength gradually failed and on Sunday morning at five o'clock, in the arms of her father, she said, "I am dying," entered "The valley of the shadow of Death." But it was only a shadow, though it cast a gloom over the hearts of her friends, with her it was light.

She had realized her critical condition, and repeatedly assured her pastor and her friends that she was not afraid to die. She loved her Saviour, and knew he would welcome her to her home in Heaven. She was a member of the Jun. Epworth League and of the Sunday School, and until prevented by her illness, a punctual attendant. Her funeral services, at the M. E. church, were conducted by the writer, assisted by the pastor of the Presbyterian church, and were attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The interment was at Marshall.

She leaves a father, mother and sister, Mrs. Edna Keeler Van Dusen. "Who sorrow, but not as those without hope."

"She is not dead, the child of her affection, but gone into that school, Where she to forever needs her protection, And Christ himself shall rule."

In that great city of rest and consolation, by a sudden angel led, Safe from temptation and from sin's pollution, She lives whom we will lead."

R. L. COREY.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Skin, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug list.

A Grayling correspondent of the Detroit Evening News distinguished himself by inventing the story that a move is on foot at West Branch, to do away with the 34th Judicial Circuit. It is the largest district in the State, and nobody has thought of abolishing it except the correspondent who don't like Judge. Sharpe.—Oscoda County Mail.

The total output of pine lumber for Michigan last year was 2,166,252,982 feet, leading every other state in that production. The amount of Canadian logs brought to this country was 253,795,846 feet. Wisconsin follows close after Michigan, and had it not been for the logs brought here from Canada, Wisconsin would have passed Michigan in the amount of production.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

T. C. Foster, of Chicago, is a candidate for the position of Public Printer, and is in every way fitted for the place, and the choice of the "Craft" in the West.

A telegram was received by Sheriff Chalker yesterday, saying that Mrs. Thos. Wakeley had died, and that her remains were on the way to Monroe county for burial.

Thomas Webb and family who went to Tennessee from Frederic, about a year ago, arrived here yesterday, having been on the road with his teams seven weeks and three days. They are glad to get back.

All who propose attending the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, D. C., March 3d., will be given a low rate of fare by the Michigan Central. For rates and particulars as to the trip, apply to the agents of the company.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland returned from her visit to Grayling, last Saturday. She was accompanied by Miss Maggie Hanson, who remained for a few days visit with friends.—Lewiston Journal.

Everybody has heard the story about young George Washington's hatchet and cherry-tree adventure; and perhaps wondered if it was a true narration or one of those strange little legends which, like Topsy, seem to simply grow, and have no authority that can be traced. But this story is, in fact, well authenticated; and the readers of Will Carleton's magazine Every Where, for this month, have an opportunity to see a reproduction of the very pages in which it first saw the light. The book has long been out of print, and this is probably the last chance those who love the memory of the Father of the Country will have to see the original hatched story, just as it first appeared, with full explanations. The other contents of this twenty-page newspaper magazine are up to their usual merit. Send ten cents to Every Where Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and become a trial subscriber for four months.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and became so seriously ill that physicians at Lexington, Ill., and as a tonic and alterative. It acted mild on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Ex-President Harrison has written of "A Day with the President at his Desk" for the March LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. The article is said to be singularly interesting in the detail with which it describes the weary routine of the President. It is said that General Harrison, in this article, has delivered himself with great directness and vigor, relative to the annoyances that are visited upon a Chief Executive by persistent office-seekers, and he suggests a unique plan, by which the President's burdens in that direction could be greatly lightened, and he is enabled to devote more attention to more important matters. Articles upon the social and domestic life of the President by General Harrison, will follow in successive issues of the JOURNAL.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Feb. 13th, 1897.

Jackson, Lizzie Phelan, May Warren, Jas. T.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogden street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce.

P. MOSHIER.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

FOR RENT—A cottage of 6 rooms, with wood shed and stable, in good order. Enquire at this office.

J. O. HANSON.

Last week, C. Larson waived an examination before Justice McElroy on a complaint for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, and was held to the Circuit Court for trial, on his personal recognizance.

Glad Tidings for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief to all cases.—L. Fournier.

It is a good card for the McKinley Cabinet already selected that the Bryan organs down at St. Louis are forlorn every man. They seem to have had an idea that McKinley would consult Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado before making up a cabinet.—Inter-Ocean.

YOU should know that FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR is absolutely the best remedy for all diseases of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction in all cases. L. Fournier.

Nearly six per cent of the veterans in the soldier's homes died last year. The great muster out goes on, and the time is coming when the gratitude of the nation will be but an enduring memory.—Globe Dem.

The Most Fatal Disease.

It is not generally known that more adults die of kidney trouble than any other disease. When the first symptoms of this disease appear no time should be lost in taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which is guaranteed or money refunded.—L. Fournier.

A Bryan organ sneers: "Where is your promised prosperity under McKinley?" And yet a Democratic President "reached the White House on Saturday with thirty ducks." Bryanites are troubled a bit with previousness.—Inter-Ocean.

Statistics show that thousands of infants and children yearly die of membranous croup. We do not exaggerate when we state that every one of these innocents could have been saved, had Foley's Honey and Tar been given them in time. Can you afford to be without it in your household?—L. Fournier.

The county conventions of the Bryan Democrats and their allies throughout the State, indicate that the free silver snake's tail still wags. Republicans will have to get out their clubs again this Spring and give the reptile another pounding.—Detroit Journal.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Grayling township will meet in caucus, at the Town Hall, Friday evening the 19th day of February to elect 17 delegates to the County Convention.

By Order of Tp. Committee.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH. Feb. 17th 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 25th, 1897, viz: John Farmer, H. S. No. 323, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Feldhauser, Hugo Schreiber, John Steuber and Joseph Stephan, all of Grayling P. O., Mich.

Feb. 18-97 J. H. PATTERSON, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH. Jan. 25th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 25th, 1897, viz: Loren C. Huxley, H. S. No. 1043, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gilbert Vallard, H. S. No. 323, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.

Feb. 18-97 J. H. PATTERSON, Register.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan—Office of the Secretary of State.

LANSING, January 30, 1897.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

SIR:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Sec. of State.

Feb. 4, '97.

WHEN

"M.D.S." FALL OUT

About a case, a variety of diagnoses and Prescriptions are apt to be the outcome of the dispute, but it is pretty well understood in Grayling, that

WHEN

"M.D.S." Come Together

And agree the most, is when the question comes up where to have a prescription filled in the quickest, safest and most reasonable manner. Concurrence points to

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor, GRAYLING, MICH.

About 1 Ct. Each.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:30 P. M.

9:35 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation, GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M.; Detroit, 11:00 A. M.

2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Departs 5:30 A. M. Arr. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agent, Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

THE OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—7:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

From Grand Rapids—12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

From Detroit—12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

To Toledo—7:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

From Toledo—12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

Chicago Express departs—7:00 a. m., 10:30 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:42 a. m., 10:12 p. m.

To Reed City and Ludington—7:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

From Reed City and Ludington—12:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m

CUBAN WAR REVIEW.

TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING WITH LITTLE RESULT.

History of the Present Uprising—Story of the Stormy Island from Its Discovery—Topographical and Climatic Conditions.

A Land of Rebellion.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the Cubans declared that they would no longer endure the yoke of Spain. Millions of dollars have been expended during that time, both in the maintenance of armies and the destruction of the property of the people of the war-swept island. Feb. 24, 1896, is the date upon which the insurgents declared their independence, and before the end of the month martial law had been proclaimed in Ha-



GENERAL JUAN RUIZ RIVERA.

vana, Jose Marti was placed at the head of the provisional government, and Gen. Maximo Gomez had arrived in Cuba to begin operations.

The history of the island runs coincident with our own, and is therefore interesting. Cuba was discovered by Christopher Columbus Oct. 28, 1492, sixteen days after he touched at San Salvador, and nineteen years later his son, Diego, colonized the island, Ponce de Leon, creating the first settlement, Pinar del Rio, followed by new contingents, and in 1519 the capital was located, at once assuming a position of importance in the eyes of the free lances of the ocean. In 1538 a French adventurer, sacked the town, which was

government. The best sugar production of Germany made Cuba an unprofitable. With hard times, unemployment, and the spread of anarchy, the Government continued its oppressive taxation, injustice and nepotism, and exiled patriots saw their opportunity to give affairs a political character.

Money was raised, arms bought, ships chartered and parties of patriots—some of them veterans of the war of 1808-73—were landed in the eastern provinces, where white and colored workmen of the plantations and small villages were induced to take up arms.

The location of Cuba is such that in case of annexation to the United States, or even the certainty of its independence, the commercial benefits accruing to this country would be very great and lasting. It is only 130 miles from Florida, and although containing only 45,310 square miles, a little more than half the area of the State of Kansas, every section is stored with rich natural resources. It has valleys that are susceptible of raising the finest grades of vegetable luxuries, and mountains 3,000 feet high. It has 200 rivers, and 167,000 acres of sugar land, 49,811 Chinese, 489,240 Spaniards, 10,682 foreign whites, 489,240 blacks, and 49,811 Chinese. Havana alone is credited with a population of 200,000 souls. There are several short railways, in the aggregate covering some 500 miles.

Cuba abounds in citrus fruits. There are peaches, oranges, lemons and limes, guavas, coconuts, coconuts, oil, coconuts, coffee, india rubber, tobacco—these commodities form the basis of supplies easily obtained, while the interior and middle sections boast immense forests of mahogany and dye woods. It is estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of unexplored mahogany forests alone. The wood is so common that chopping blocks are made of it, and water is brought out in mahogany tubs for miles, in fact, for carriage shafts and surveying instruments, and other fine varieties of rare and precious timber also exist in wild and unlimited volume. There is the richest kind of grazing for cattle. Forty-four times more food can be secured from an acre of banana than from an acre of potatoes, and it is claimed that from that small area in Cuba 20,000 pounds of flour can be obtained in a single year, and the much-used banana wine in proportion. With all these manifold resources, it is estimated that the island in normal times would take \$300,000,000 worth of merchandise annually from the United States, to which country it now sells 250,000,000 cigars every year.

Up to the present time, when Cuban independence is still hovering in the balance, the history of the last great strug-

gles and adventures. Then began the policy of terror and butchery over which the Government indulged in the most atrocious and unscrupulous manner. The tortures inflicted on prisoners, on suspects, on helples, innocent women and children, almost unrivaled the Armenian cruelties; men were hanged to death slowly, women, children and children were cast into burning houses, blistered with lighted matches, dismembered, and these horrors, coupled with a memory of what 300 patriot Cubans were suffering in Spain's pet convict colony, Cuba—fired the blood of every true native patriot, and brought to them the sympathy of nearly every nation on the earth. The Cubans stood firm, with nearly three-fourths of the island under control, with their civil government fully established in Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and several minor provinces.

It is a remarkable fact that when Campos, "the strong man of Spain," arrived in Cuba with 36,000 soldiers "to recognize belligerent rights" in 1876, out of 145,000 soldiers previously sent, not enough had returned to their native land to constitute a regiment. The deeds following the oppression of those years were heroic. Persecution made martyrs. In one in-



TORTURED WITH BLAZING MATCHES.

stance, a boy of 15 was arrested for sedition. He was loaded with chains, kept at hard labor, and finally sent to Spain. Here he became a brilliant journalist. This boy was Jose Marti, the great Cuban patriot, who by 1891 had formed patriot clubs everywhere, and who was the first to appear as a war leader when the present revolt broke out.

The war in Cuba may be primitive in its general methods and barbarous in the matter of butchery, but it is certainly modern in the rapid development of dynamite and other explosives as weapons of offense and defense. To the dynamite gun used by the Cubans in Pinar del Rio more than to anything else may be attributed the noteworthy successes of Maceo against the Spanish troops. Inva-

THE BATTLE OF 1896.

ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS IN THAT GREAT CONTEST.

A Study of the Farm Mortgage Question as Developed by the Result of the Election Is Extremely Interesting—General Political Opinion.

Farmers for Tariffs.

A curious controversy, and one which will interest the farmers of the United States, has broken out here among the politicians and those interested in the issues of the late campaign. It relates to the attitude of the farmers on the questions which formed the dividing lines in the contest of 1896, and is the more curious since it grows out of figures obtained from reports of the Department of Agriculture. These figures show that the value of the farm lands in the States giving their electoral votes to McKinley is \$9,439,358,156, and that of the States giving their electoral votes to Bryan is \$3,809,479,173. The value of the farm lands of the United States is given as \$13,248,837,329. It will be seen therefore that the States giving their electoral votes to Bryan comprised 28.8 per cent. of the farm lands in value in the United States. The value of the farm products in the States which gave their electoral votes to McKinley, according to the Department of Agriculture, is, in round numbers, 60 per cent. of the total value of the farm products of the country. A study of the farm mortgage question as developed by the result of the election is extremely interesting. It was assumed that the people who were burdened with real estate mortgages would be ready and anxious to support a policy which promised "cheap money" with which they could pay off their mortgages. It was urged by the Republicans during the campaign that this assumption was not only a mistake, but an insult to the farmers. The result showed the accuracy of this assertion. The States giving their electoral votes to McKinley have, according to the Department of Agriculture, real estate mortgages amounting to \$4,839,582,018, while those casting their votes for Bryan have real estate mortgages amounting to only \$1,125,118,186. Those States which voted for Bryan and "cheap money" have but 18.9 per cent. of the real estate mortgages of the country.

In the agricultural States which gave their votes to Bryan the Republican gains were very great, showing that the assertion that cheap money was wanted to pay off mortgages was not supported by the farmers in those States. In Missouri, for instance, which has \$214,909,772 of real estate mortgages there has been a steady gain in Republican strength since the agitation of this proposition. In the Congressional election of 1890, about the beginning of the agitation for cheap money with which to pay off farm mortgages, the Republicans obtained but 42 per cent. of the votes of the State. In 1892 they obtained over 42 per cent., and in 1894, 40 per cent., while in 1896 the percentage was about the same, despite the great efforts made by the Democrats to restore their former ascendancy. The same may be said of Kansas, which in 1890 gave but 42 per cent. of votes to the Republican candidate, but in 1896 gave 48 per cent. to McKinley. Nebraska in 1890 gave but 34 per cent. of votes to the Republican candidate, in 1892 43 per cent., and in 1896 40 per cent., despite the fact that the Democratic-Silver candidate was from that State. Indeed, in every one of the agricultural States the Republican party has made steady gains since the proposition for "cheap money" was made the rallying cry of the Democrats and Populists.

The farmers who have come to Washington, or sent representatives here to present their claims in behalf of a protective tariff find in these figures a strong support for their assertion that they have a right to recognition. These figures show that the States which gave their electoral votes to McKinley gave 71.2 per cent. of the assessed value of the farm lands of the United States and produce practically 60 per cent. of the entire farm products of this country. It is a rather curious fact that in all matters relating to farm affairs, values of lands, values of products, real estate mortgages, wages paid, sums paid for interest, the States most deeply interested refused to support the candidate whose platform was expected to meet the approval of the agriculturist and especially the debt-burdened agriculturist.

Of the \$2,456,463,219 worth of farm products produced in the United States only \$903,538,484 came from States supporting Mr. Bryan by their electoral vote and of the farm lands whose total value is \$13,248,837,329 only \$3,809,479,173 worth is located in the States which are found in the Bryan column. They assert that the assumption of the late campaign that the farmers would support free coinage of silver, coupled with free trade or a low rate of protection, was an erroneous one.

They Oppose Free Coinage.

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's continued complaint about business conditions, the Indianapolis Journal says: "Mr. Bryan has never made the acquaintance of what are called facts. He has little use for them in his business. He does not know, and does not want to know, that the output of the iron furnaces has increased 50 per cent. since the day that the country was assured of his defeat. Except in seasons of depression it is not probable that he ever looks into a commercial or industrial journal. If he had been doing so he would have known that the cotton factories which suspended last summer opened after his defeat with a full force of employees. About two weeks ago an extensive carpet factory in New York called its 5,000 employees to their places. He has no stomach for such statistics as show that for several years there have not been so few failures during the last half of January as there have been the present year. He has not been asking manufacturers and merchants about the situation and the prospects. Instead, he has put himself at the head of the professional place hunters, who go about asking, 'What about McKinley's prosperity?' 'The factories are opening or preparing to open. In three weeks after the

defeat of Mr. Bryan a quarter of a million of men then idle found employment. Thousands more have since been called to the army of the employed. Meanwhile, the wrecks produced by the uncertainty which the Bryan policy caused are being cleared away. Business and industry are slowly picking up. Mr. Bryan and his little army of calamity prophets cannot prevent it. And slowly the rank and file of those who voted for Bryan last November are coming to the conclusion that they want no more of him."

What Can Democrats Do?

The campaign is over. The dead and wounded have been reckoned. Tears for the defeated have been shed, and presently we shall hear the shouts of the victors as they march down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

But where are those who built for the Democratic party at Chicago a platform out of new and treacherous timber? Where are those who negotiated Democratic votes for Populist support? Where is the "seasonal syndicate" which warped the old Democratic ship out of her ancient moorings and set her adrift on a strange course, flying an enemy's flag? They stand in the pillory of public and party condemnation.

The injury of their course is revealed clearly in the refusal of the Populists to longer maintain the dishonorable alliance which Jones and Butler sought to establish—dishonorable because the principles of the Democratic and Populist parties were not one and the same. The Populist party is today ruled by the middle of the road element. At its next national convention it will distinctly and emphatically repudiate Butler and Forswear Jones. It will cut loose from Popocracy absolutely.

What, then, is to become of the Democratic party? Where lie its hopes? What shall be the plan of its salvation? Its redemption is possible in one way only. It cannot go upon its knees before Tom Watson and beg for quarter. It cannot renew the alliance. It must, therefore, renounce all affiliation with Populism. It must repudiate the Chicago declarations in letter and spirit. It must renew its alliance to the old faith and, to regain public confidence, it must turn down every man who was instrumental in effecting the wretched bargain of 1896. In other words, it must adopt the Indianapolis platform without modification and go before the country upon it. Otherwise, the Democratic party will never win another victory.—Macon, Ga., Telegraph.

An Admirable Purpose.

A number of Chicago business men have recently united in a strictly non-partisan association named the "National Business League," with the purpose of collecting and digesting as complete as possible of the most trustworthy information touching all considerable branches of business and their relations to each other; of keeping closely in touch with Congress and Congressional committees, thereby having the earliest advice as to all bills proposed or introduced which may affect, one way or another, the business interests of the country; to proceed on the basis that no legislation should be enacted for the benefit of any special interest when the effect promises to be damaging to others, but that the good of the whole is always for the good of the individual; to promote such legislation as seems, on careful examination, to be in the interest of general business activity and prosperity; and to oppose such as seems antagonistic thereto; to see that the league has early notice of every proposition to enact a law which may affect business, and gather the sense of the league as to whether to favor or oppose it; and to entirely let alone all proposals for laws which touch no business interests. The league includes business men and men of substance and of business ambition of all sorts.

Many of the great trusts and business interests keep agents constantly in Washington, each in aid of its special interest, but this is the first effort ever made to protect the interests of the whole business community from hasty, ill-considered, and ill-advised legislation. The league is managed primarily by an executive committee chosen from among the prominent business men of the city. Moses P. Handy is chairman, Ferdinand W. Peck was made President of the league, E. M. Phelps Vice President, E. G. Keith Treasurer, John W. Elia Attorney, and C. A. Gilbert Secretary.

Prosperity Will Come.

All that is needed to make the times as prosperous as they were in 1892 and for a part of 1893 is a return to the economic conditions which, in those years, made work and money plentiful, and trade remunerative. It should not be overlooked, in summing up the prospects, that McKinleyism is in no sense an experiment. In that it differs radically from economic Clevelandism, which, when it took the form of the Gorman-Wilson bill, was nothing else than experimental and that, as it turned out, of the most disastrous kind. What is about to come to pass is a return to the old footing. The government is getting back to the safe ground of 1892. It knows where that ground is and how to reach it and can assure the people of how they will fare there with the confidence born of experience and a clear memory of events. The case is like that of a man who left a fertile country to find something better in the mirage of the desert. When he learned his mistake he retraced his steps, knowing that if he again reached his starting point he would be well provided for.

Those who thought that the mere election of McKinley would set all the wheels of industry in motion will, of course, be disappointed that the present business of the country is below high-water mark. But the wisest ones who were prepared to wait for the induction of McKinley and a Republican Congress will have no occasion to think ill of their judgment. Barring the non-susceptible accidents of war, famine or pestilence the four years beginning March 4, 1897, promise to be the most soundly prosperous of any in our business annals.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Royal Ambition.

Seeker—I wonder why it is that the male cyclist always follows in the wake of his female companion.

Sugman—It is the prompting of a royal ambition. He feels that he may become successor to the throne.—Boston Courier.

ROYAL LIVES AS RISKS.

Large Insurance Upon Princess, King and Other European Magnates.

A peculiar and little known branch of insurance is that indulged in by private persons who insure the lives of royalties for their own benefit. From the standpoint of the individual it is, of course, pure speculation. The royally insured may obligingly depart this life shortly after the insurance is effected, in which case there is quite a respectable sum netted; or, on the other hand, he or she may persist in lingering to a good old age, when the insurer benefits but little. But taking out a policy on the life of a royal personage is, on the average, a pretty good "spec."

This is how it is done: You, gentle reader, wish to insure the Prince of Wales (we will say) for the sum of \$500. You fill up a proposal form for that amount in the name of "H. R. H. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall," etc., and forward it to a company which accepts this kind of insurance. All companies, it must be noted, do not insure policies on royalties; lives to private individuals, but many in quite the first rank do.

On receipt of your proposal the company will inform you of the rate per cent. at which the premium will be charged; then, if you are willing to pay this rate, which is a fairly high one, a policy will be issued in the usual way. Most policies of this kind are "without profits"—i. e., there are no bonus accretions.

Although there are no statistics on the subject, and accuracy of statement is therefore impossible, it is quite probable that the life of her majesty, the queen, is insured hundreds of times in this manner. The same thing is true, to a modified extent, of most of the other members of the royal family.

The duke of Cambridge, for instance, has been for the past twenty years a favorite "subject" for speculators. The reason is obvious, but the rate is, as may be supposed, very high. Many companies also accept proposals on the lives of members of foreign royal houses.

A few days ago a policy on the joint lives of the duke of Cambridge and the ex-king of Hanover, for the sum of \$1,000, was in the market. The Hanover monarch is dead and the policy will be paid on the death of the former. It fetched a large sum. On the same day a policy on the joint lives of her majesty the queen and the duke of Cambridge was also disposed of.—London Tit-Bits.

NO PATENT ON THIS.

An Up-to-Date Girl, Who Has a New Way of Keeping Her Skirts Clean.

She was a strictly up-to-date girl, and she attracted no end of attention as she walked east on Washington avenue, says a St. Louis paper. She was dressed in the height of fashion; she had a bearing as sure as that of a queen, and her face was fair to look upon.

But it was not her face, her dress, or her bearing which attracted attention. Not either nor all three of these. It was the novel way she had of attending up her skirts—or rather of having them held up for her.

Did she have a maid or a page to carry her train like the maidens of high degree of a past age? No, but just a cunning little woolly Scotch terrier. Whether he had been trained to the



NEW SKIRT HOLDER.

work, or had picked up the skirt in a spirit of canine playfulness are unsolved problems. But doggy did his work as though he was used to it, and he did it well. He picked up the hem of the skirt in front with his teeth, and ambled along beside her as though he was stuck on his job.

Fathered by Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling gives out this explanation of the statement in an Australian newspaper that "Rudyard Kipling landed on this island at 12 o'clock, and at 12:16 o'clock he had formulated an Australian policy: A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. 'I have not thought of interviewing you,' replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice; 'I ask a much greater favor than that.' It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. 'They will print it,' he said, 'if I give it as coming from you.' 'All right,' agreed Kipling, 'fine ahead.' So the young reporter got in four mortal salutations telling the people of Australia how to run their country. 'I never read the article,' said Kipling, 'but there must have been some amazing theories in it from the storm it raised.'"

Electricity.

In Sebnitz, in Saxony, experiments are being made to cover real flowers and leaves with a metallic coating by means of galvanic electricity. A way of doing this has been invented, and the question now is, how to make such weather-proof flowers available for millinery purposes.

A gray, unsized blotting paper was sold in England, according to Rogers in his history of prices, as far back as 1486.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Christ—Christ was a simple man, who had never read Homer or Caesar, or knew how to paint or carve stone. Still he is the ideal Christian.—Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.

Punishment—God punishes as the righteous parent must ever punish—for the benefit of the one punished, and for punishment that will endure until the improvement is brought about.—Rev. F. A. Blabie, Universalist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Saloons and Churches—The laborer who is out of a job finds the churches shut, but the saloons open, and to the poor man there sometimes seems more brotherhood in the saloon than in the church.—Rev. W. D. Bliss, Christian Socialist, Boston, Mass.

Benevolence—When a Gould gives to society, it is but a tardy and small return for what a Gould took from society. A little less in benevolences and a little more in just dealings to society and the prize would be more deserved.—Rev. B. A. White, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Charity—The charity that consists of giving a check to help the needy and knowing nothing of the life of the one helped is not Christian charity. We need more of the philanthropy taught at Calvary by him who gave himself.—Miss Jessie Ackerman, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

Companionship—A man is known by the company he keeps. If you go with a man who drinks, a man who steals or a man who lies, you are liable to drink and steal and lie. I might advise a man to keep good company, yet he might keep good company all his life and not be saved.—Rev. Sam Jones, evangelist.

Recreation—Amusement is as necessary to mankind as is food, or air, or light. It tones up the individual. It cheers his wearisome road through life and lightens the monotonous toil and labors of the matter-of-fact and work-a-day world. Every one of us needs recreation, the indulging in some light-some recreation.—Rev. Joseph Silverman, Independent, New York City.

The Fear of God—If we would nurture civilization and moral culture, if we would keep society from anarchy and barbarism, if we would stem the tide of animal passion which is constantly striving to flow over the world, we must make God known to men. Society must be built upon that one cornerstone—the knowledge and the fear of God.—Archbishop Ireland, Catholic, St. Paul, Minn.

Spiritual Help—Every impenitent sinner is like a disabled ship at sea, and assistance is imperative immediately, or loss is imminent and irretrievable. Every human soul has a precious cargo, and eternity alone can appreciate its priceless value. Thousands of our disabled fellow-men can never reach the celestial haven without some moral tow.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pity—There is nothing more hardening to the sensibilities than the failure to translate pity into action. Christ's pity was practical. We are told that he had compassion on the hungry multitude, and the immediate result of it was low man loaves, had he. This is finely illustrative of the way in which Christ's whole nature moved at once and in unison.—Rev. George D. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Falseness—Many of the truths about God and man are suppressed. Any man who to-day attempts to proclaim the whole truth, who strives to reveal the facts as they are, is liable to be condemned. No man can, in any way, attack a wrong without being a traitor to some cherished evil in society. As a consequence of this voluntary suppression of truth, there is a gross misunderstanding of the main facts of life. Men live and walk in falsehood.—Rev. I. J. Lansing, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Where Sound Travels. Eighteen miles is the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the grand canyon of the Colorado, where a man shouting the name of Bob at one end, his voice was plainly heard at the other, which is eighteen miles away.

Leif, Foster, on Peary's third Arctic expedition, found that he could converse with a man across the harbor of Port Bowen, a distance of 6,686 feet, or about one mile and a quarter.

Sir John Franklin said he conversed with ease at a distance of more than one mile.

Dr. Young records that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles.

Sound has remarkable force in water. Colladon, by experiments made in the Lake of Geneva, estimated that a bell submerged in the sea might be heard at a distance of more than sixty miles.

Franklin says he heard the striking together of two stones in the water half a mile away. Over water or a surface of ice sound is propagated with greater clearness and strength.

Dr. Hutton relates that on a quiet part of the Thames, near Chelsea, he could hear a person read distinctly at a distance of 140 feet, while away from the water the same could only be heard at 70 feet.

Persons in a balloon can hear voices from the earth a long time after they themselves are inaudible to people below.

At Long Range. As the following is published in the Army and Navy Journal, it may be copied without offense to the military profession, no doubt.

"Father, are generals brave men?" asked Johnny.

"Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer.

"Then why do artists always make pictures of them standing on a hill three miles away looking at the battle through an opera-glass?"



HOW LONG MUST THIS LAST?

rebuilt when Ferdinand De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River, was made Governor. Spain prized Havana as a base of operations. There came more and more determined and better organized. The death of Marti May 10, 1895, and that of Maceo a few weeks since, were severe blows for the insurgents, for they idolized these men, but intrepid leaders are not lacking. Marti's great political act was the summoning of the September convention, which declared a provisional government. He was shrewd, and persistent.

gle for independence in Cuba involves the same line of victories and reverses that characterized the strife of the '90s, only that the people seem more determined and better organized. The death of Marti May 10, 1895, and that of Maceo a few weeks since, were severe blows for the insurgents, for they idolized these men, but intrepid leaders are not lacking. Marti's great political act was the summoning of the September convention, which declared a provisional government. He was shrewd, and persistent.

ible bullets, though deadly in their effect, are comparatively easy to stand against. It requires superhuman nerve, however, to face a healthy dynamite projectile, and it is no wonder that the Spanish troops have been invariably defeated, when called upon to make a stand against such weapons. Army officers are watching the war in Cuba with great interest, as the employment of dynamite by the Cubans has satisfied the military mind of the value of this explosive for offensive purposes.

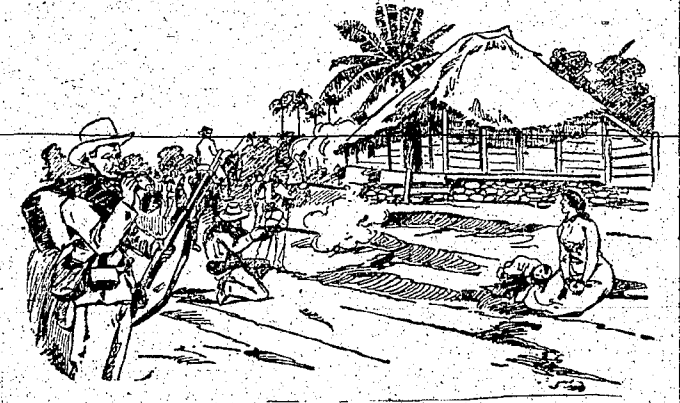
Despite her financial embarrassment Spain has recently done relatively more than any European power, with the exception of Great Britain, to strengthen her navy. At present there are four torpedo-boat destroyers in the hands of builders. The first two have recently completed their official trials, and these have been most successful in all respects, and the dimensions of the vessels are 220x20 feet, and the engines are triple expansion, developing 6,000 horse power. The engines at the trials, both in the measured mile and in the three hours' continuous steaming test, worked smoothly and with no heating. The internal appliances are of the most up-to-date character, special attention being paid to what is the general defect in all torpedo craft, namely, ventilation.

The encounters at Boca del Toro, Palmarito, Palmiros, Canasi, Manut Mogate and Taguana were fast succeeding developments of the Cuban campaign directly after the declaration of independence, but these were mere skirmishes compared to the events of the past year. The splendid march of Gomez and Maceo across the island from Santiago to Pinar del Rio, the heroic fight with cannon shot at Havana, the constant destruction of the trenches, were brilliant achievements that terrified the encompassed Weyler, until they culminated in the death of Maceo. With the opening of the new year, however, the situation seems just as complex and undetermined as it was the day after the two chieftains hoisted their flag in the eastern province, and began the battle for freedom. The end is apparently no nearer than it was a month after the first call to arms.

Old Corks.

Cork has become one of the most valuable components of a city's refuse. Great quantities of discarded corks are now used again in the manufacture of insulating covers of steam pipes and boilers, points to be protected from the influence of heat. Powdered cork is very useful in filling in horse collars, and the very latest application of this material is the filling in of pneumatic tires with cork shavings. Mats for bedrooms are made of cork exclusively, and it also goes into the composition of Insolinum. Cheap life preservers are now filled exclusively with bottle stoppers, cut into little pieces.

A Guatemalan mother gives her consent to her daughter's marriage by laboring the young lady with a heavy stick.



MOTHER AND BABY SHOT BY THE SPANIARDS.

thumb-screws and the torch to the natives to induce them to reveal the spots where they found gold and silver nuggets. Then they started the cultivation of tobacco and sugar, and the woes of the natives began. Under a system of cruelty and oppression the gentle aborigines diminished so rapidly that negroes were introduced, and that eventually led to the internecine strife which has made one of the fairest spots on earth the home of pestilence and crime and savagery in warfare, the contemplation of which sickens a civilized world.

and in an incredibly brief space of time had vast quantities of firearms imported from the United States. By December, 1895, the Cuban forces were right in the center of the Spanish army. The latter were driven back for seven consecutive



GARCIA'S HORRIBLE TORTURE.

After invasions by the French, English, and Dutch, and various claims as to the ownership of the island, Cuba was restored to Spanish rule in 1763. A new native population now sprung up, and in 1790 Las Casas, whose memory is revered by Cubans to this day, became captain general of Cuba. Its ports were opened to the world, and great public improvements were effected. Despite the dawning of prosperity, however, and the representation of the island in the Madrid Parliament, several successive outbreaks occurred, culminating in the famous "Black Eagle" conspiracy of 1829. Good governors were few, and from Velasquez down to Weyler, they were vested with absolute power. Insurgents were burned alive, intolerance thrived, and the merciless dealings of the despots finally effected an amalgamation of the white, red and black races. The insurrection referred to was quelled, but others followed, and two years since the restive spirit of the people, galling under an unjust yoke, was augmented by still worse Spanish mis-

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed, it swells and when it swells it causes deafness. The result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Irrigation in China.
Since the year 2027 B. C., ten years after the accession to the throne of Houngti—or 4,523 years ago, the Chinese are known to have irrigated their lands for agricultural purposes.

New Line to Washington, D. C.
The Monon line established a new through sleeping car line between Chicago and Washington, D. C., by way of Cincinnati, via Monon, O. H. & D. B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Railways. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn station at 9 p. m., and leaves at 2:45 a. m. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. Schedule in effect Jan. 24.

As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn station.

Woman Suffrage in Sweden.
In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A French astronomer is of the opinion that the red glow of the planet Mars is caused by crimson vegetation. He thinks that the grass and foliage there are red, not green as they are on earth.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy, and cures. Guaranteed, 50c and \$1. All druggists.

"My dear fellow," she is an angel. How exquisitely lovely her complexion is. They say she uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap."

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black to your pleasure and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption has been a godsend to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Pa., Sept. 17, 1895.

There is wealth in contentment; power in patience, and joy in being grateful.

Prepare

For spring, it is a trying season. If it finds your blood impure, impoverished, weak and thin, you will be tired, dull, languid and an easy victim of disease. Do not wait till these troubles overtake you. Take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now. This medicine will fit you.

For Spring

It will make your blood rich, pure and nourishing; cure that tired, nervous feeling, enable you to sleep, give you a good appetite. Thousands have been saved from or cured of disease and thousands are kept in good health to-day by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do as much for you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and beneficial regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, etc.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be secured by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. These pills regulate the liver and the bowels, and thus the system is kept in perfect health. One box of RADWAY'S PILLS, taken at 100 by those subject to biliousness and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure health and digestion.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, RADWAY & CO., 55 N. 3rd Street, New York.

CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER.

LIFE! LIFE! Catarrh, Inflammation, Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., can be cured in a few minutes by using CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER. Inhaler, by mail.

W. H. SMITH & CO., 410-412 Michigan St., BUFFALO.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 572 N. 1st St., 13th St. at corner, 10th St.

TRULY A FREAK.

The Dono Represents Bird, Reptile, and Amphibian.
The most wonderful freak yet discovered is a product of Patagonia. The head and breast are distinctly birdlike. The back is that of a carnivorous bird. The plumage is that of the bird of the tropics, bright red and green predominating, but all the colors of the rainbow being there. The legs, although covered with down and feathers, are distinctly animal-like in shape, the toes be-



ing tipped with sharp claws. The leg and foot is like that of the raccoon. The tail is in shape a reptile's, narrowing down to a point at the tip from the size of the body. It coils its tail like a snake, and looking at that end alone one would take it for a reptile. The tail is also covered with down and very small feathers, which present a scale-like appearance. The queer bird is known as the dono.

Current Condensations.
The zircon has been found in California.

The opal has been found in New Mexico.

Alabaster exists in seventeen different States.

The Venus hair stone is found in New Mexico.

Serpentine exists in New England and Virginia.

In 1890 the United States produced 161,754 short tons of lead.

Our deposits of borax are believed to be practically inexhaustible.

The hellotrope has been discovered in New Mexico and Georgia.

The United States has 115 medical schools, regular, eclectic and homeopathic.

A great number of New Hampshire trout have been stocked in several California streams with good results.

Lead colls has been treated most successfully in Paris by administering large doses of olive oil. In chronic cases sixty grammes of oil a day were given with excellent results.

Teachers in Baden and other parts of Germany a hundred years ago were so poorly paid that they used to go about singing in front of the houses in the evening to earn a few extra pennies.

The total coinage, gold and silver, of the reign of Henry III. was \$3,898; the total coinage of the reign of Victoria up to 1892 was \$544,100,000, of which \$342,300,000 were of gold and \$201,800,000 of silver.

The Sultan of Turkey nearly always dines alone. Tables, plates, knives and forks are eschewed. He uses only a spoon and his fingers, thus fishing out the food from little saucers placed on the floor.

Toronto unions demand of aldermanic candidates that they shall vote for the abolition of the property qualification for aldermen; union wages on city work and the abolishment of the contract system on city work.

Luchinda Bedford, an ex-slave, who died in Nashville, Tenn., at age of 94 years, left a fortune of considerably over \$100,000. Her old master, William Bedford, who died before the war, set her free and left her his fortune of about \$100,000.

A Massachusetts thief has been systematically stealing canary birds. The theory is that he carries a ladder, opens second-story windows, as these are usually left unfastened, quietly unlocks the cage and carries off the songster. The police have not yet apprehended him.

At the close of the year 1892 there were in Switzerland 550 electric lights run by water power, 53 plants for electrical transmission of power, 121 accumulator or storage batteries and 1,056 other dynamo and electro-motors. The number of incandescent lamps run by water power was 115,920, and of arc lamps 9,716.

Dr. Stuhlmann, who is traveling in Africa, has come upon a tree whose fruit gives out a tall-like fat. The tree is one of the largest in the forests of Usambara, and the fruit is big and heavy, measuring a foot in length by half a foot in diameter. It is a new species of the guttifer. The natives call it makani, but the botanists name it Stereodendron Stuhlmanni.

The Russian authorities have intervened in behalf of the nightingale. The police of Kiev found some bird catchers who were on their way to Moscow with 600 nightingales in cages. The bird catchers were captured and fined and their little victims were taken to the Botanic Gardens and released. It is said they rose in the air in song, which was responded to by the other birds around.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particularly about Pectoral in Ayer's Cyclopedia, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

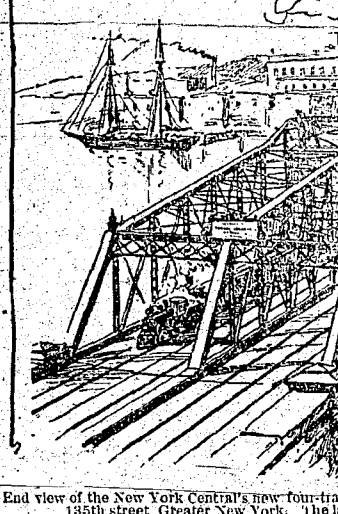
GREATER NEW YORK.

AN ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE METROPOLIS.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge Over the Harlem River, and of the \$3,000,000 Steel Viaduct.

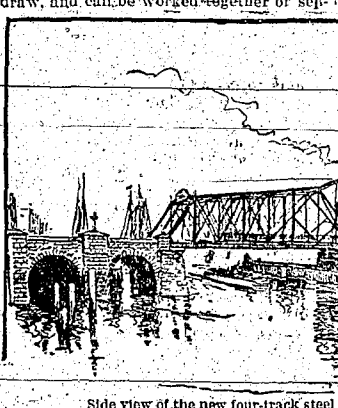
Remarkable Engineering Feat.
One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is nearing completion, and the passenger entering New York City from the north will soon ride over one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvellous results in that direction.

Going south at 140th street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at 155th street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track



End view of the New York Central's new four-track steel draw-bridge over the Harlem River at 155th street, Greater New York. The largest structure of its kind in the world.

steel drawbridge, at an elevation of 24 feet above high tide of the work. This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track drawbridge ever constructed, and is the largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The draw-bridge is 35 feet 10 inches wide, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 20 feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks. The door or corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it in steel tie plates. The trusses of the drawbridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-roller engines, which turn the draw, and can be worked together or separately.



Side view of the new four-track steel draw-bridge over the Harlem River.

Harlem river, the new famous speedway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High Bridge, Washington Bridge, McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct leading to it, from the north, are works of art as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Saloon's Home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem river, on the Harlem division, is Bronx Park, which is to contain the great Botanical Gardens and Zoological Gardens of Greater New York, and within a few years this portion of the city will offer attractions which will be unsurpassed in their character by any city in the world.

Greater New York, which is nineteen miles wide by thirty-five miles long, certainly offers to the tourist and seeker after knowledge or pleasure more inducements than any other American city, and few cities in Europe can equal it.

The American "French" Mix.
In the manufacture of candy, said a diplomatic officer of experience, "there is no doubt but that America now leads the world. American candy is about the only ones made of sugar that can be bought in Paris. Though the French have long led the world in this line, they have gradually but surely managed to do away with the use of sugar in their candies, except where they make them for consumption in other countries, and in America in particular. The French people will not buy a confection which is made of sugar alone. They want combinations and depend more upon starches than sugar."

"I think I am safe in saying that sugar-made candy is rarely, if ever, sold in Paris. Of course, it would be made if it was desired, but the people of Paris prefer something else. Two weeks before Christmas I was in Paris, and I had to send to at least a half dozen so-called famous candy manufacturers before I could buy any sugar-made candies. I could get hundreds of combinations, marshmallows, chocolates and things in that line. In Germany it is much the same way."—Washington Star.

The Fly and the Scissors.
Many Kentucky people who have seen the wonderful work of Carl G. von Schoeler, the Kuttawa engraver, will testify to the truth of this story, told by Irvin Cobb in the Paducah News, though it will sound much like a pipe dream to the uninitiated: "A house fly went off with a pair of scissors at Kuttawa a few weeks ago. This sounds strange, especially when it is added that the fly was just a common, everyday specimen of that domestic pest. In that respect, however, the fly differed from the scissors. The scissors were among the wonderful minute tools intended for the cherry-stone workmaster made by C. G. von Schoeler, the engraver. Although so small that their outline could not be distinguished by the ordinary eye, they

the tracks will cross the street fourteen feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, under the four-track viaduct.

This improvement will be of immense value to the entire State—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being so high above the water, will never have to be opened, except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass through; all tugs, canal boats, barges, etc., will have ample room to go under the bridge while it is closed.

The Harlem river, having been declared by Congress a ship canal, the Secretary of War has issued orders that all tugs and barges shall joint their smokestacks and flag poles, to enable them to pass under the bridge while it is closed. He has also ordered that the bridge shall not be opened between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning, and four and seven in the afternoon, except for police, fire or Government vessels, the hours named

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Alaska's boundary line is to be investigated by a commission. Commissioners are very popular these days. They don't have to pay the freight.—Baltimore American.

It is believed that Mr. Culman would be willing to quit looking like Lincoln long enough to feel like Lyman J. Gage or John Sherman a day or so.—Chicago Dispatch.

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It does seem as if Gen. Weyer and the insurgents would get together before many moons. If they were ocean liners they would have collided long ago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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If the friends of the Nicaragua canal have been as active in building the canal as they have been in trying to get Government aid, the canal might be open for business to-day.—Buffalo Express.

Men who have been cured of consumption—and numerous cures are pronounced—are thought to be men who never had the disease, although they may have thought so.—New Orleans Picayune.

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The announcement that President-elect McKinley has taken out \$50,000 life insurance shows that the man realizes what a serious time he must expect at the hands of the office seekers.—Evening Journal.

Legislatures which impose a fine of \$2 or \$3 for wearing a high hat to the theater may, after all, have accomplished nothing more than to increase the expense of the occasion for the lady's escort.—Washington Star.

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Pennsylvania must now construct a new State House. New York and Rhode Island show how the contracts should not be made.—Boston Journal.

PULSE of the PRESS

Of course, the stage can be elevated.

Try dynamite.—Florida Times-Union.

Spain might manage to get along with the American filibusters if she only could control the reporters.—Baltimore American.

The New York Legislature has begun a crusade for pure beer. A New York politician is always after a drink of some sort.—Atlanta Journal.

Senator Vilas seems to think that the Nicaragua canal will not amount to anything more than a drain on the treasury.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Haverney is once more required to devote himself to the monotony of assuring an incredulous public that a trust is a public blessing.—Washington Star.

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Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.
This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them adversely, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is paralyzed. Give to your kidneys a healthy stimulus, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful malady as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters also for malaria, biliousness, rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

It is admitted by most divers that twenty-five feet is about the limit at which they can see under water.

When bilious or constipated, get a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Like rust on polished metal NEURALGIA
Blights and Cramps the Nervous System.
Like oil on rust St. Jacobs Oil
removes the blight and cures the pain.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE BOWEL
ALL DRUGGISTS
10c 25c 50c
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative. They are water-cure or pills, but for the better. They are pleasant to take, and they are sure to cure. Cascarets are the ideal laxative. They are water-cure or pills, but for the better. They are pleasant to take, and they are sure to cure. Cascarets are the ideal laxative. They are water-cure or pills, but for the better. They are pleasant to take, and they are sure to cure.

ALABASTINE.
IT WON'T RUB OFF.
WALL PAINT. ALABASTINE IS TEMPORARY, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.
ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-painting, ready for the brush by mixing in water.
For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.
Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints. Also Alabastine Sample Book sent free to anyone sending this paper to ALBASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

NORTHERN GROWN GRASS & CLOVER SEED IS GOOD FOR 3 CROPS.

Luxuriant meadows are the farmer's delight, and they are the farmer's profit. For the better pasture the heavier and richer the hay yield, the more profitable the farmer's profit. For the better pasture the heavier and richer the hay yield, the more profitable the farmer's profit. For the better pasture the heavier and richer the hay yield, the more profitable the farmer's profit.

200 BUS. BATS! 173 BUS. BARLEY PER ACRE.
Great wonderful yields are produced by Salzer's Seed! Why? Because they are bred to yield! His Cat-alogs are full of them.

For 10 Cents in Stamps or Silver.
We will send a receipt of 1000 Farm Seed Samples, including Grasses and Clovers, worth \$10.00, to get a start.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

C. N. U.

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a part of New York City, and who was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans Tablets for any case of liver trouble or indigestion, writes a testimonial which should surely be read by all who are troubled with indigestion. "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion I had for, but at that time obtained no beneficial results. I had never had any faith in patent medicines, but having seen Ripans Tablets recommended very highly in the New York Herald, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they were just what my

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Making Hogs Profitable—Farming With One Horse—Nitragein—Fruit Gardens—Feeding Hogs for Quality.

MAKING HOGS PROFITABLE.
Most of the profit in hogs, excepting from breeding sows, is made by fattening them when they are six to seven months old. If kept growing without check until this time, they ought to weigh 225 pounds or more. It pays better than to feed an extra year, even though the weight be doubled in that time. The pig pork sells quickest and highest. Breeding sows may be kept so long as they produce two good litters per year, one dropped early in spring and the second in August or September.—Boston Cultivator.

FARMING WITH ONE HORSE.

There are already very many small farms where the expense of keeping two horses is greater than the profit from the land will stand. As population becomes more condensed the number of such farmers is sure to increase. With eight plows suitable to be drawn by one horse a good deal of plowing may be done. If still faster plowing is desired, two farmers, each working a single horse, may unite their forces. This is the way that French farmers do, and we have seen the same practice near some American cities. It is chiefly in drawing manure that the two-horse team is most essential, for it is the practice to make the manure box very large, so that two good horses are required to draw it.

NITRAGEN.

It was long ago pointed out by Hottel that the nodules on the roots of leguminous plants contain minute organisms which are the active agents in bringing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere into action for the nourishment of the plants. Early this year, Dr. Noble, of Tharand, Saxony, succeeded in producing fairly pure cultures of this species of organism on a commercial scale. The new preparation, called "Nitragein," is now supplied in bottles, of which one is said to be sufficient to inoculate about half an acre of land. Two methods of use are suggested: It may be sprinkled over the seed in a dilute aqueous solution, or with more water added, the solution may be used to moisten fifty or sixty pounds of soil, which, on drying, may be sown evenly over the land and covered to a depth of about three inches. The fascinating possibilities of this plan of giving plants power to obtain their own food from the air are naturally attracting the attention of experimental agriculturists. At several places in Germany and at Woburn and elsewhere in England, tests of the value of nitragein are being made, and we may expect soon to know whether land inoculation is to be the basis of a new farming.—Philadelphia Record.

FRUIT GARDENS.

While it is a mistake generally to plant fruit trees in soil intended for growing garden vegetables, it is good policy to have the various kinds of fruits and especially the small fruits in gardens by themselves. The soil will not need to be rich for most of these except in potash. Berries alone require the very richest soil, and for this reason they should be in a part of the garden by themselves. But plum, pear and cherry trees will all thrive on fairly rich soil if plenty of potash is provided. The quince trees will need winter protection by snow, and will do best next to the fences, where the snow banks will be longest. But one of the advantages of missing the trees in a garden is that it prevents the drifting of snow, as most trees in the garden will be of dwarf habit and kept low in growth.

On an acre of land thus set with various kinds of fruit more than an abundant supply for home use can be grown. There should be enough grape vines set of varieties sure to ripen every year, and some also that are good winter keepers. When a farmer has an acre of fruit garden set and in bearing it is comparatively easy for him to set out on a large farm that has been long in the market a few acre or half-acre plots of choice fruits, and to care for these till they come in bearing will be the readiest means to put the farm in shape to sell at a good profit. Every year more wealthy men in cities are looking out for summer and fall homes in the country. It is the places stocked with choicest fruits that are most likely to attract their attention. If they see such places when the fruit prospect is at its best, they will open their purses liberally to secure what they want. Ordinary farming has nothing in it to attract the city resident, but a farm well stocked with the choicest fruits will not long remain unsold, provided its owner is willing to sell.

FEEDING HOGS FOR QUALITY.

The market to-day demands pork with a fair admixture of lean meat, such as cannot be produced as a rule by the pure corn diet. The best results will be secured by using two or more kinds of grain, and also skim milk if it can be obtained. The general run of feeding experiments in this country has shown that where corn and shorts were fed the meat showed more lean than when corn was fed alone. At the Wisconsin experiment station—a mixture of 431 pounds cornmeal and shorts, half and half, fed wet, produced 100 pounds of gain, as compared with 784 pounds whole corn or 317 pounds cornmeal to make 100 pounds of gain. The shorts are muscle-forming foods, and where these are used a more vigorous pig usually results. Ground barley or oat may also be fed with corn to great advantage. There are many farmers in Indiana who grow oats extensively, besides corn, who could feed them to stock hogs with torn to far greater profit than selling them at 13 cents a bushel. In a letter to this station Mr. Barker says: "My own experi-

ments in feeding hogs to produce the best quality of meat have been similar to those you speak of, and those of Professor W. A. Henry, only I did not feed as much meal or corn. I fed ground wheat and oats in equal parts and not more than one-fourth corn. I also fed skim milk and rice pumpkins in connection with these, and secured a much larger per cent. of lean meat than when fed exclusively on corn, and also a much stronger bone and a healthier hog, and of course better pork."

The farmers in Indiana ought not to allow a pound of skim milk to go to waste from the creameries or farm dairies. It can be fed with great profit to growing pigs, for it will assist in rapid flesh development. Corn, shorts and skim milk make a combination that will produce a high grade of pork. Oats or wheat may replace the shorts. These foods assist in producing flesh so rapidly as to enable the feeder to dispose of his pigs to advantage when young, yet of good weight. The market demand is now for light pigs. On December 3, at the stock yards at Indianapolis, light and medium pigs, weighing from 153 to 291 pounds, as extremes, brought much better prices than heavier stock. At Chicago, late in November, "assorted light" pigs were quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.45, "good to choice medium weights" at \$3.40 to \$3.50, and "good to choice heavy" at \$3.25 to \$3.35.

It is hoped that there is enough suggestion in this communication to induce many of our feeders to use something other than pure corn as a food for their pigs.—C. S. Plub, Director Indiana Experiment Station.

THE RIPENING OF CREAM.

Since the discovery of the special germs which so much affect the various operations of the dairy by reason of their action upon the milk, the cream and butter after it is churned, it is to be feared that too much significance is given to these, or rather it may be said that not enough attention is paid to the effect of other causes, most especially the influence of the food in this way. It is the fashion just now among some scientists to ignore the influence of the foods in every way, in regard to the quality of the milk, the quantity and quality of the fat in it, and also as to the flavor of the butter made from it.

Now we know, taking one extreme view of this case, that without food we would get no butter at all, and that unless the food has in it all the elements of a perfect milk the butter cannot be looked for. Another extreme view is that offensive kinds of food, such as turnips, cabbages, sour silage, as well as strongly flavored weeds, certainly do give special flavors to the butter, and these being due to an oily matter in the plants, the butter fat is apt to infuse with itself other oily matters that may exist in the food of a cow. This is well proved by the known effect of cottonseed meal on the butter, which has been found to be so much influenced by the oil in this food that on analysis the butter shows precisely the same reaction as the cotton oil itself does, while it is well known to practical experts that the butter made from either this oilmeal or of linseedmeal has a distinct flavor of these oils, and hence these foods are used with great caution by the fine buttermakers, or are wholly discarded from their list of foods. If this is all true, then to say that the degree of acidity which is the result of certain germs, determines the flavor of the butter, is too strong a statement, and is calculated to lead buttermakers astray by inducing them to be careless in their feeding, the ill results of which may be laid wrongly to the action of some kinds of germs which the dairymen has no effective means of controlling under the great majority of cases.

Doubtless the right degree of acidity does govern the flavor of butter, for if the cream is mismanaged in this respect, whether it be too little or too much acid, in spite of the best feeding, the flavor will be defective. Of this there is no doubt, and there never has been; for this is one of the oldest principles of dairy work, and the ripening of the cream for the churn has always been the most important part of the mere buttermaking. But it is only so of one part of it, and it alone will not remove the results of mistakes in the feeding. Indeed, it should always be insisted upon that feeding comes first in regard to the character of the butter, as being the basis of it in every way. Then the feeding being right, the ripening of the cream is one of the simplest of matters possible, consisting wholly in keeping the cream in pure air, for thirty-six hours, at a temperature of sixty degrees. Then the special germs will have had time and opportunity to put in their fine work, with nothing to disturb or prevent the due results of it. And these germs are abundantly existing in the atmosphere and require no special care of the buttermaker to procure them. There is nothing new or novel about them, but one better acquaintance with them, than heretofore. They only explain the cause of facts always known to expert buttermakers.—American Agriculturist.

Violin and Piano.

It is recalled that it is not so many years since it was deemed effeminate for a man to play the piano and unladylike for a woman to practice the violin. On one occasion at a party given by Sir John Mills, Lady Hall rose to play the violin, when to her intense amazement she heard Landseer exclaim: "Good gracious! A woman playing the violin!" On the other hand, an old-fashioned nobleman when he saw a gentleman sit down to the piano, contemptuously remarked: "I wonder if the creature can sew!"

Large Importation of Coconuts.

A million coconuts were imported through New Orleans during the month of November. The number seems almost fabulous, but the records of the collector's office prove the statement. A third of a million bunches of bananas were imported during a similar period. The bananas were worth in the neighborhood of \$80,000, or about six times as much as the coconuts.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LIFE IN HAVANA.

MUCH MILITARY DISPLAY IN THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Cafes and Promenades Filled With Caudily Uniformed Spanish Soldiers—The City City's Morning and Evening Sights.

While Cuba, as a whole, has been terrifically and completely changed by the violent upheavals of war, its chief city still sits on the shores of the north-eastern sea, calm and unchanging. Havana is full of marching soldiers that signify nothing but harmless dress parades, relief detachments and the like. The Civil Guard still form on the Prado and sweep down between the trees to the tune of a lively Spanish quickstep, with their rifles at all sorts of angles and their lippy-boppy hats cocked over their eyes in a style that would be considered aggressive in any other country.

But the real life of the city, says the New York Herald, moves on steadily and quietly, just as it will continue to move until the day of judgment, unless across by some mighty cataclysm. Stricken by the waters of the bay the low white houses of Casa Blanca sleep under the shelter of the busy hill. Farther away, beyond the blue-roofed sugar-houses that are empty and deserted now, and on the high mesa of the palm-dotted prairie hill, are the sleepy houses of Regia, and further still the village of Guanabacoa, where the insurgents have made things lively the past month.

In Havana proper, while business is comparatively stagnant, there is still enough to give the usual air of slow and easy life to the streets. The narrow thoroughfares are swarming with low-topped carriages, beasts of burden, jostling drivers, and women with such huge panniers on their heads that the mind tries in vain to grasp the effect of such a burden on the Caucasian brain. Some of these panniers are filled with bread. Others contain fruit and vegetables. I have seen a Havana colored woman walk along the streets with a basket upon her head the size of a bureau, and smoking a cigar which for general size and suggestions of nicotine I have never seen equalled.

The morning life of Havana is brisk. Then everything looks dewy and fresh and bright, and whatever odors there may be have not yet risen. Others are late risers in Havana, although it may be truthfully observed that many of them never go to sleep at all. In the morning come the peddlers, with their strange wares and stiller cries. Here and there half dozens of asses may be seen waddling along with full loads of milk. They are attended by a ragged owner, who milks into a measure whatever you may choose to buy. This is a decidedly comfortable way of running a milk route, and you are sure of getting the pure article.

This asses' milk is said to be very healthy, too. There is no tuberculosis about a jackass, except in his heels. On one occasion I saw one of these lowly and intelligent beasts kick a yellow dog over the counter of a "casa de cambio," or "money-changer's," and knock down \$187 in gold coin that was stacked in the rear. Only one stack was left standing, and it was generally regarded as a "spare." But the jackass didn't care much about it. He simply closed his eyes and kept on thinking long-earred thoughts.

All Havana breakfasts on black coffee and oranges. Somehow I have always found this poor fare for a natural Anglo-Saxon stomach. The oranges are the best in the world, but the coffee has the strength of a porcupine's quill. After coffee at 9 o'clock comes a period of comparative activity for Cubans. They hustle about and attend to their marketing and other necessary duties. They go shopping in the little peseta carriages, drawn by small and sturdy Cuban horses.

But young and pretty Cuban girls do not go shopping unaccompanied. In fact, they never go out on the streets alone. They are always accompanied by a formidable and severe duenna or an equally formidable relative with a machete a yard long. All the courting of Cuban youthfulness is done through perpendicular iron window bars three inches apart. This is pretty hard lines on anybody accustomed to the delights of a solitary parlor, low gas jets and a rocking chair built wide enough for one and strong enough for two.

In fact, the Cuban youths have a rather hard time of it. I have seen more than one of them come into the cafes with the red marks of the iron window bars along his face. But just now the boys are all away to the wars, and the maidens have no sweethearts.

About noon the average Cuban becomes too strong to work. He must have his siesta, and the world may wag on as it will while he takes it. Each member of an establishment has his own particular spot in which to take a nap, and it is a very rude thing for another to preempt it.

Siesta time lasts anywhere from noon to 4 o'clock. Then Havana rouses, stretches itself and resumes business where it left off a few hours before. Even the beggars, who have also had their siesta, begin to show signs of almost human intelligence. They creep languidly to play their trade.

The blind girl, who put her own eyes out in a fit of pique, started her journey in tow of her brother. The man with the horrible leprosy foot, bare and terrifying, stretches himself out in the shade of a deserted building on the Prado, like a huge and offensive spider.

Many of these beggars are manufactured to order in Spain or the Canary Islands, and they are certainly champions in their class. There is one old fellow, ragged and with a yellow, withered face, like a boiled onion, gray whiskers and pop-eyed, who walks about the streets. And yet he used to be one of Havana's most wealthy and prominent merchants. He lost all his money through drink and morphia, and at present has just sense enough to beg for more. He has a starling, strabismic eye, which he whisks broadward, and a diabolical laugh. He is a Havana landmark.

In the evenings the church bells begin to ring. They do not ring with the slow, measured cadence heard in the Northern climes, but whining away as though hit with a hammer. And such is really the case. Two men climb up into the bellies and pound away for dear life until the echoes of Cuban bell ringing are fulfilled.

After midnight begin the most attractive features of Havana life to a foreigner. The parks are filled with a strolling, chattering crowd. The Cuban girls and their mannish, white hooded men in their mantillas, while hooded in their mantillas, are dressed in the lightest and bluest of pink, blue and white frocks. The hands, play, the gents are lined with spectators, officers, men and women, and the scene is full of life and movement. Ten cents "plata" is the price for a seat on one of these benches, and the revenue is supposed to go to the municipal authorities. It is doubtful, however, if a rifle of it ever finds its way into the public coffers.

There are three collectors, and they never overlooked anything that I could discover. There are no tickets to punch, no cash registers or bells ringing. It seemed to me to be one gigantic game of "grab."

Over in the Inglaterra and the neighboring resorts the cafes are full of Spanish officers, laughing, drinking, talking and smoking their endless cigarettes. Whenever an American makes his appearance they scowl and make remarks that are very audible, even if not understood.

Every well-regulated Cuban is afraid of the moon. There is no kind of lunacy that is not attributed, either directly or indirectly, to the effects of moonlight. Mothers teach their children to avoid its rays as they would the small-pox.

There is so much difference in the tempering of Cuban sunlight and shadow that the sensitive constitutions of a rather delicate people feel the change dreadfully. In the first place, the atmosphere is ever charged with moisture that boils and steams in the sun and grows cold in the shade, like the air at the bottom of a well. Then up comes the moon, with her attendant fogs, and gets all the glory of breeding rheumatism, colds, fevers and consumption. "Keep out of the moonlight" is the Cuban mother's first maxim.

During the first year of the present war there were no bull fights in Havana. They are being indulged in again, however, and are as thoroughly enjoyed as in ante-bellum days. There is one feature of these bull fights that is seldom dwelt upon by chroniclers of Spanish customs.

It is the "bull for the people." After the matadors have properly slaughtered their bulls an animal is brought in for the pastime of the spectators. Its horns are saved off until their ends are about an inch and a half in diameter, enough to prevent it injuring anybody seriously.

Then a gold piece is fastened to the end of one of its horns and the public is given an opportunity to take it off. And how the spectators rush to the fray! I saw a dozen sailors jump into the ring and fairly hack a bull to death before it had time to find out where it was. It was slashed with machetes until its hide would not have held mumps.

It fought as well as it knew how, and on one occasion caught its most daring persecutor and tossed him a beautiful somersault over the ring fence. Not until the bull had fallen did the sailors get the gold piece.

Altogether, however, Havana cannot be called a beautiful place. It looms above the sea like a giant white coral reef ridged about a blue pool of a bay, which it clutches in its rocky arms like a sapphire. The houses, small and plain and white, stand in long rows like the tombs of the dead, and it takes an Anglo-Saxon some time to get rid of this graveyard feeling.

Carpets are unknown in Havana hotels. I came across one once and was tempted to throw it into the street; it looked so stuffy and out of place. The smooth marble stones, which are universal, are very cool and grateful to the feet in this hot climate. With stone floors and broad windows without glass, the Cuban sleeping apartments are well adapted to the climate.

Bird Murder.

In my experience the air-gun, given as a premium by publishers of boys' papers, kills more birds than do cats. Not long since I had a talk with a young son of my foreman, who said his record since last January was 470 song birds, and that several of his boy friends had made larger kills. I asked what he did with the birds. He said he threw them away, and was only shooting for a record. Result, interviewed foreman and told him to take gun away from boy. He refused; said boy had earned money, put it into boys' paper published at Boston, and got air-gun as premium. Further result, foreman bounced, and is now unsuccessfully hunting for another job. See further results have posted my ranch with notices that any bird-shooting on premises will result in prosecution, and I now believe the birds will have an even chance to live and increase in numbers.—Dwight Whiting in Country Gentleman.

A Wonderful New Cannon.

The Hanoversche Courier learns that the new French cannon is of 7.2 centimeter caliber type, with shells of 6.2 kilos weight, each containing 300 bullets and attaining a velocity of 900 meters the first second. The entire cannon, when served by four men, weighs 1,740 kilos, and when once loaded fires forty shots. According to the Hamburg Nachrichten the quick firing artillery now being constructed in France allows the effect of the shell explosion to be observed at a distance of 4,000 meters. Each French army corps already possesses two quick-firing batteries, using shrapnel of considerable caliber for special purposes.

A novel wagon passed through Eberston recently. The entire body of the cover, was formed of the body of one tree. The tree was cut the right length for the body and the heart of it was hewn out, so that the driver could sit in the hollow very comfortably and drive, thus forming a secure cover as well as body.—Boston Globe.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

TWO LITTLE POETS.

"I'll make a poem," said Rosalie Bell. "No make one, too," said Sober-e-e-i Nell. So Rose brought paper and pen and ink. And they sat them down to think, think, think.

But they thought so long and they thought so deep. That Nurse Adele found them fast asleep!

THE AMERICAN CUCKOO.

The American cuckoo does not adopt the indolent and dishonest ways of the European cuckoo about its nest. It lives in thick woods, and builds a nest of sticks and grass on the branch of some low tree. Its eggs are bright green, and it lays four or five. Its food is chiefly insects, snails and berries, but it sometimes steals and twirls the eggs of other birds. There are three kinds of cuckoo in the United States. The commonest has a bill about an inch long, and is greenish-brown above and grayish below. One of the world's great poets, Wordsworth, wrote some beautiful verses addressed to this bird, in which he asked whether it were really a bird or only a wandering voice. It is very shy and solitary, but its note is cheery in the spring and summer.

PLUCKY LITTLE PIGEON.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's home at Christiana, Norway. Instantly the window was opened, and the wife of the famous Arctic explorer in another moment covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses. The carrier pigeon, had been away from the cottage thirty long hours, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar regions.

Nansen had fastened a message to a carrier pigeon and turned the bird loose. The frail courier darted out into the blizzards air. It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of frozen waste, and then sped forward over another thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests, and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress, and delivered the message which she had been awaiting so anxiously.

We boast of human pluck, sagacity and endurance, but this loving little carrier pigeon, in its homeward flight, after an absence of thirty months, accomplished a feat so wonderful that we can only give ourselves up to the amazement and admiration which must overwhelm every one who reads the marvelous story is told. Mrs. Nansen's Pigeon is one of the wonders of the world.

A SHEPHERD ON A BIOTOLE.

Every pleasant morning I enjoy seeing a flock of thirty or more sheep and round, plump lambs, pass my grounds on their way to pasture, and at evening I watch their return to the safety and shelter of the barnyard sheds. A flock of sheep and lambs to the animal lover is always a beautiful and interesting spectacle. But a novelty is lent to this one by the fact that they are driven by a boy of fifteen riding upon a bicycle. It is a funny sight, the old and experienced shepherd along as if they were followed by an avenging fate, but sometimes one of the lambs will make a detour to nibble the wayside grass, but the wheel so quickly and silently surrounds it that it skips back into line, surprised out of its evasive intention to say bah. Ordinarily it would take an hour's time of a man or a boy or two and a dog to get the sheep to pasture, and as long to get them home again, but Harry and his wheel do it in less than half the time.

"It is a great saving in that way," says the lad, "and then it proves that sheep are not so stupid as many people think them, for as soon as they see me on my wheel they keep the path and do not stray." Another thing, which makes him a boy to have a wheel to ride him quickly on the numberless errands that form a large part of his work—and riding a wheel is not work, it is fun.

A TRESTFUL FOX.

A well-known member of the British parliament recently related to us the following, which, being strictly true, may not be without interest to our readers: "In the year 18— the huntsman of the Wirral (Cheshire) Harriers had a young fox offered to him by an infirm man, and accepted it for the sum of \$7.50. He immediately set about making arrangements for a day's run with the Harriers. But just as everything was settled a severe frost set in and continued for more than a month, so that all prospect of sport was at an end. Meanwhile, however, the fox must, of course, be fed, and this duty devolved upon the huntsman, who made him as comfortable as a fox in confinement could possibly be. The soon became quite a pet of the household, and the children grew so fond of the funny little fellow with his bright eyes and kittenish ways that they could not bear the thought of parting with him, and Reynard himself seemed to feel quite at home, in blissful ignorance of the fate that awaited him. His infirm owner grew quite attached to him, and when at last the frost broke up, it was with very different feelings to those he had previously entertained that he had set about the preparations for the run. In due time, however, the field assembled, huntsman and hounds, all the more eager for the enforced feed. A southerly wind and gloomy sky, the landscape glittering with the morning dew, and gay with scarlet and green.

"The fox was turned out, and after a few minutes' grace the whole field started in hot pursuit. Poor Reynard soon took in the situation, and with that cunning for which he is celebrated, not unlike a fox with a certain other quality with which he is not usually credited—I mean pusillanimity of disposition—he doubled upon his pursuers and made straight for the horses. With wonderful sagacity, considering his terror and distress, he singled out his quondam friend, the huntsman and, without a moment's hesitation, which would have cost the poor brute his life, for he was then almost in the jaws of the dogs, he leaped upon the saddle, and in a twinkling secured his red-coated protector. His panting breath and piteous cries were too much for the heart against which his own was beating, and his life was spared. Under these circumstances the hunt was abandoned, and Master Reynard was repleved. He was once more installed as the family pet."

JOHN POUNDS.

Did you ever hear of John Pounds? Probably not, and yet he was one of the world's benefactors. He was born in 1768, in Portsmouth, England. In early life he learned the trade of a shipwright, but was so injured by a fall that he had to abandon this. He then mastered the art of mending shoes, and hired a little room in a weather-beaten tenement, where for a while he lived alone, except for his birds. He loved birds dearly, and always had numbers of them flying about his room, perching on his shoulder, or feeding from his hand. In the course of time, a little cripple boy, his nephew, came to live with Uncle John and the finches and sparrows. The poor child had not the use of his feet, which overlapped each other, and turned inward. The kind uncle did not rest until he had gradually untwisted the feet strengthening them by an apparatus of old shoes and leather, and finally taught them to walk.

Then he thought how much more pleasantly the time would pass for the boy if he knew how to read and write, and so he began to instruct him. Presently it occurred to him that he could teach a class as easily as he could manage one pupil. So he invited some of the neighboring children in, and, as the years went on, this singular picture might be seen: In the center of the little shop, six feet wide and about eighteen feet long, the lame cobbler, with his jolly face and twinkling eyes, would be seated, his feet or lapstone on his knee, and his hands busily plying the needle and thread. All around him would be faces. Dark eyes, blue eyes, brown eyes, would shine from every corner, and the hum of young voices and the tapping of slate-pencils were mingled with the singing of the birds which enjoyed the buzz of the school.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

AT A HANGOUT.
"Man wants but little here below"—This fact's won him renown. While woman wants a lot of things, And wants them all marked down.

A BARE JEST.
"What in the world did you strike Holy for?"
"Ten dollars."

HE HAD IT.

Conductor—Did I get your fare, sir?
Passenger—You must have. You didn't ring it up for the company.

SHARING THE BLAME.

She—The Misses Brown usually sing duets, do they not?
He—Yes, they divide the responsibility.

NOT EXACTLY.

Mr. Snaggs—My dear, isn't the grocer on the next corner a Celtic gentleman?
Mrs. Snaggs—No, indeed! He sells for cash only.

DAY WIT.

Blynkims—That fellow De Saague says some very dry things, doesn't he?
Wyknings—Yes, I've heard him say "Don't care if I do!" repeatedly.

A REFLECTION.

She—I think Mr. Rymer felt hurt at a remark you made the other night.
He—What did I say?
She—You said there was only one Shakespeare.

FULL PAYMENT.

She—And did your friend take the doctor's advice?
He—Certainly.
"And did he pay for it?"
"Well, I should rather say he did! He's dead!"

HAIR-HEARTED.

Filberts—Mazie, since my declaration of love the other day and my desire to marry you, have you thought it all over?
Mazie—Yes, in fact I thought it all over before you spoke—all over between us.

DIPLOMACY.

"I want to see the lady of the house," said the wandering gentleman.
"I am she," answered the lady.
"Indeed? You look so perfectly happy and independent that I hope you will excuse me taking you for the hired girl."

A WEATHER SHARP.

"Warm this morning."
"Yes, it's warm enough now, but there was the several inches thick at my house when I got up."
"You're joking."
"No, it was it."
"In the refrigerator."

NELLY—A GOOD VOICE.

Nelly—"I understand you went to the opera last night. Were the singers in good voice?"
Mabel—"Good voice! Well, I should say so. Why, you could hear them all evening above the conversation!"

CONTINUING THE FIGURE.

"You," said the new cashier, "will find me like a watch. You can judge me by my works."
"All right," responded the banker, arising to the merry occasion, "I will bear your case in mind and see that you do not accumulate any superfluous dust in your movements."

AN EXPLANATION.

They were strolling through the Patent Office, he and she.
"What is it smells so in here," she asked with a sniff.
"Patents that have expired, I presume," he answered and never smiled.

STARTLING HIM RIGHT.

"I am deeply interested in discovering the lost tribes of Israel," said Mr. Musty as he came in and sat down by the busy editor for an hour's discussion of the subject.
"So?" replied the man of resources.
"Why don't you advertise for them? The business office is on the first floor. Here, Dick, show the gentleman to the advertising department."

DOY'S TASTE, THEM.

"My son," said the lord, grimy man with nothing to do, "do you know that that banana peel you have thrown on the sidewalk is likely to trip some passing pedestrian?"
"You don't care, do you?" retorted the small boy.

Seventy Cents for a Horse.

A horse for seventy cents!
A real live animal, capable of dragging a peddler's cart and its owner for a price less than six bits.

McCurrie, special officer for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the City and County of San Francisco, has found the oddest horse trade that has come to notice in a long time, says the San Francisco Call.

"I forget who the peddler was," McCurrie said yesterday, "but I know about the lowest-priced horse that ever has assisted any man in San Francisco to carry on business."

McCurrie has every-day contact with horses all over the city, and as might be supposed, it is a fact that the poorest horses are those which are the most subject to abuse and so attract his attention more closely, the complaints being principally against the owners at such.

"Of course this was a cash trade," said McCurrie, "with some amusement. The money paid over was two quarters, one dime and two nickels. When the owner of the nag received this money the peddler got the horse sure enough and was ready for business."

"The fact is that peddlers can get all the horses they want now for \$1 each. I knew of another case where a horse was bought by a peddler for an old stove which was much the worse for wear; the stove, I mean, and for \$1 in cash."

The Horned Rattlesnake.

The oldest specimen of the snake family known to the American naturalists, not taking into consideration the two-headed snake and other monstrosities of that